The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1895.---EIGHT PAGES. NO. 8.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

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Lost Energy,

Fickle appetite, tired feeling, stomach sickness and weakness can be promptly remedied by using

Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial AND Blood Purifier.

It strengthens and builds up the enfeebled system, creates a good appetite and promotes digestion, clears the complexion and restores the body to perfect health.

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It is in accord with the people of the West both in Politics and Literature.

Please remember that the price of The Weekly Inter Ocean is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

(First publication January 30, A. D., 1895.)

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—IN PROBATE. In the matter of the last will and testament of Anders Jacobson, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Anders Jacobson late of the town of Raymond in the County of Racine and State of Wisconsin deceased, and also the accompanying petition of J. H. Kammeyer, representing, among other things that the said Anders Jacobson lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that he the said petitioner is one of the identical persons named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executors thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this Court, on

Tuesday the 5th day of March, A. D. 1895,

at 9 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the office of the County Judge of said County, in the City of Racine in said County.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the "Racine Journal" a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

Dated January 25th, 1895, A. D.

By the Court,
E. B. Belden, County Judge.

14 John W. Owen, petitioners' atty.

FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHTY ACRES OF improved land, the drained, including eight acres of timber, with large new house cost $1,400, two barns, granary, good wells and fences, located two miles southwest of Woodworth or two miles southeast of Bristol. Fred Leonard, Bristol, Kenosha county, Wis. jan22tf

Subscribe for the Journal

(First publication February 5, 1895, A. D.)

COUNTY—COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN Probate. In the matter of the estate of William J. Adams, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Elizabeth M. Adams, representing among other things, that William J. Adams, late of the town of Yorkville, in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, deceased, died intestate, on or about the 29th day of January A. D. 1895, leaving real and personal property situated in said county, that said petitioner is the widow of said deceased; and praying that Elizabeth M. Adams be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court, on

Tuesday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1895,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said county court in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, prior to said day of hearing, in the Racine Weekly Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

Dated February 5th, 1895.

By the court.
E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

14 Cooper & Nelson, attys.

THOS. P. GRIFFITHS,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, ETC.

Also Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts,

Union Grove, - - - Wis.

TELEGRAPHIC!

DEFENDED BY GRAY.

The Delaware Senator Defends President Cleveland.

Stewart, Teller and Wolcott Keep up the Fight For Free Silver.

They Ask Why $105,000,000 in Gold Was Used by Carlisle For Current Expenses.

Washington, Feb. 18.—In the senate the resolution of Stewart, Populist of Nevada, declaring the government had no authority to buy gold coin in preference to silver coin for any cause whatever came up. Stewart spoke of the humiliating position of the United States being held by the throat by a gold commission which had the power to coerce and squeeze the country up to next October when the contract expired.

Gray, Democrat of Delaware, defended the action of the president, declaring that under the law any other course would have been a plain dereliction of duty. Gray pointed out that the president had twice appealed to congress for legislation to remedy existing evils which congress had refused and left the president alone to struggle with it. Gray then spoke of the tremendous withdrawals of gold from the treasury and latterly not more than half of the amount drawn was exported, showing the other half was hoarded at home.

Wolcott called attention to the statement in the report of the secretary of the treasury that $105,000,000 in gold was used for current expenses.

Hill said Wolcott's statement should not go unanswered. The secretary of the treasury reported $105,000,000 in gold for expenses. Teller wanted to read the secretary's report but Gray would not yield. Finally, said Gray, the subtreasurer at New York reported he could not hold out another day. The great question then was must the country go to a silver basis or was it to secure the gold absolutely necessary to maintain the parity of the metals. Quick action was imperative and what is done must be done in twenty-four hours; there is no time to advertise for bids for gold.

In the House.

This is suspension day in the house. Under the rule any bill could be placed on its passage if suspension was ordered after a thirty minutes debate. Mallory, Democrat of Florida, moved the passage of the bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service.

The bill was defeated failing to secure the two-thirds vote necessary under the suspension rules. The bill to raise the rate of pension for Mexican war veterans to $12 per month was passed.

GREENHUT BEFORE THE COURT.

Files an Answer to Show Cause Why He Should Not be Held For Contempt.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—J. B. Greenhut appeared in the federal court this morning to show cause why he should not be judged guilty of contempt for his actions while receiver of the whisky trust. His attorney read an answer to the rule and the matter went over till this afternoon to give the other side time to inspect the answer.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

One Man Killed and Three Injured in a Wreck on the Norfolk and Western.

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 18.—A passenger train on the Norfolk & Western road jumped the track west of this city this morning. John Adkins of Wayne county, was killed, an unknown woman from Petosky, Mich., fatally, hurt and Engineer Jackson and the foreman of a gang were seriously injured.

L. A. W. CONVENTION.

Hot fight Expected Over the Question of Colored Members.

New York, Feb. 18.—The annual convention of the League of American Wheelmen assembled here this morning. The principal question to come before it was fixing the place of the annual racing meet and the fussle over the repeal of the law admitting colored men to the league. The league is much divided on the question and a hot fight is expected.

IRWIN NOT GUILTY.

Verdict in the Case Against the Discretionary Pool Operator.

Pittsburg, Feb. 18.—The sealed verdict in the case of Geo. M. Irwin, the big discretionary pool operator, on charge of obtaining money under false pretenses was opened this morning. The verdict was not guilty. There are several other charges against him.

DENBY AS A GO BETWEEN.

Tien Tsin, Feb. 18.—The Chinese foreign office has requested United States Minister Denby to suggest to the Japan peace envoys to meet at Port Arthur or near Tion Tsin for a conference with Li Hung Chang. China also requested John F. Foster of the United States counsel to the Chinese peace envoys to meet Li Hung Chang at Tien Tsin.

LOST IN THE BLIZZARD.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 18.—Reports of additional fatalities in the recent blizzard in the eastern part of the state are received almost daily. August Shaffer, agent of a stock company, together with his horse was caught in the blinding snow and frozen to death a few rods from his house. The loss in stock, especially sheep, is enormous, whole flocks being frozen.

JOINED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Chicago, Feb. 18.—The Galena, Ills., Gazette has abandoned the United Press and commenced taking Associated Press reports. The latter is now serving five out of six papers now that was a month or so ago the Illinois circuit of the United Press

AUSTRIAN NOBLE DEAD.

Vienna, Feb. 18.—Arch-duke Albert died today at Arco of congestion of the lungs in his seventy-eighth year. He was a famous soldier.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Second Triennial Session Being Held at Washington.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The second triennial session of the National Council of Women was formally opened today. The council is made up of representatives from various bodies of women throughout the country, most of these bodies being in themselves national. Some twenty organizations were represented in the council. They include woman suffragists, the W. C. T. U., Universal Peace Union, National Council of Jewish Women, etc. Among those in attendance are Susan B. Anthony, Frances E. Willard and J. Ellen Foster. The triennial address by Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indiana, president of the council, was the chief feature of the first session.

TO ESTABLISH AN ALBI

Herculean Task Undertaken by Hayward's Attorneys.

Three Boarders Contradict the Testi- of Liveryman Wilson.

The State Withdraws Opposition to Miss Wachters Testimony—State May Ask Blixt's Attorney to Testify.

Minneapolis, Feb. 18—In the Hayward murder trial this morning the state withdrew the opposition to the introduction of the testimony of Miss Wachter, the stenographer to Blixt's attorney, who it was supposed would swear it was Adry and not Harry Hayward with whom he plotted the murder of Miss Ging. The court held the communication between the client and attorney as privileged but on the statement from Blixt that there would be no objection decided to admit it. Miss Wachter, however, was ill and could not appear. It is said the state will put Blixt's attorney on the stand to contradict Miss Wachter.

Three boarders at Harry Hayward's boarding place testified that he was in the dining room as late as 7:10 on the evening of the murder. This was very near the time when Liveryman Wilson claims to have seen him driving with Miss Ging. The defense expect to establish a complete alibi.

TWELVE MEN BURNED.

Fatal Explosion of Gas in a Colliery Near Ashland, Pa.

Ashland, Pa., Feb. 18.—Twelve men were fatally burned by an explosion of gas at the West Bear Ridge colliery. Five who have already been taken out will not recover.

Later—The gang of men were driving an air course when it broke through into the breast containing a large volume of gas. The lamps exploded it setting fire to the timbers and shutting off all means of escape. Six have been taken out, all of whom will probably live. Six are yet in the mine with little chance of escaping alive.

FRANCE WILL SOON ACT.

On the Matter of Importation of American Cattle.

Paris, Feb. 18.—A deputation of farmers called on the minister of agriculture and pointed out the danger of infection from the importation of diseased American cattle. The minister said the matter had been referred to a committee of experts whose decision would shortly be given.

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.

A Released Convict Shows His Ingratitude for His Wife's Devotion to His Mother.

Jersey City, Feb. 18.—Christopher Spearling murdered his wife in Hoboken, cutting her throat with a razor in the presence of the murderer's mother, aged 72. The victim had supported her by washing while Spearling was in the penitentiary for wife-beating. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

ELUDES THE OFFICERS.

Gentry, the Actor Who Murdered Madge Yorke, Still at Liberty.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18.—Nothing has been heard of Actor J. B. Gentry, who last night murdered Actress Madge Yorke. It is believed that he took a train for New York.

HAS NOT INTERVENED.

Gresham Has Not Made a Special Case of Seward, the Hawaiian Rebel.

Washington, Feb. 18.—It is officially denied that Gresham has intervened especially in the case of Major Seward, the American under sentence of death at Honolulu for treason.

ELECTRICIANS LOCKED OUT.

Nine Hundred Electrical Workers Locked Out in New York.

New York, Feb. 18.—Nine hundred members of the Brotherhood of Electrical workers have been locked out by the Electrical Contractors association, to head off a strike. The fight is for a reduction of hours.

INSURRECTION AT FORMOSA

Hong Kong, Feb. 18.—The British cruiser Mercury was suddenly dispatched to the Island of Formosa in response to the urgent appeal of the British consul for a vessel for the protection of foreigners.

LA BOURGOGNE ARRIVES.

New York, Feb. 18.—La Bourgogne, the companion ship of La Gascogne, which was overdue, has arrived.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mardi Gras Carnival at Milwaukee.

For the above occasion, the North-Western line will sell excursion tickets from points in Wisconsin to Milwaukee and return at very low rates. Tickets on sale Feb. 20 to 22, good for return passage until Feb. 25, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

A BURLINGTON BLAZE.

Flames Destroy Nearly $50,000 Worth of Property.

The Village of Burlington Visited by an Ugly Fire That Threatened the Town.

Buell Block Destroyed—Foltz's Dry Goods Establishment and Buell's Hardware Store Gutted—Racine Sent Out a Steamer.

Special Dispatch to the Journal:

Burlington, Wis., Feb. 15.—Shortly before 11 o'clock last night this village was visited by one of the most disastrous fires in its history, the Buell block, situated on Chestnut street, opposite the postoffice, being entirely consumed with its contents. The building was a double store brick block two stories high and basement, with a 60 foot front. The south part was occupied by F. J. Buell's hardware store and up stairs were the Commercial club rooms. The north half was occupied by Charles G. Foltz & Sons, dry goods, clothing and carpet store and up stairs in the front part was the law office of E. E. Mills.

Frank Stang, who conducts a clothing and gents' furnishing store adjoining the block on the south was awakened by the smell of smoke. He arose and made an investigation of his premises, but discovered no fire. A further investigation, however, revealed that there was fire in the rear of the basement of Buell's hardware store, used as a tinsmith department.

Villages Turn Out.

An alarm was immediately sounded and the fire department as well as several hundred villagers turned out. Windows and doors were broken in the basement, but the smoke was so dense that it drove the crowd back.

Powder in the Fire.

It was a hard and stubborn fire, and the department who had five streams of water playing into the building experienced much difficulty. The flames spread rapidly and soon the whole south part of the block was a mass of fire. There was considerable powder in the hardware store, which kept the majority of people a good distance away. Suddenly the powder exploded, but the walls were not blown down. The firemen, however, knew that nothing could save the block and there was great danger of the flames spreading to the other buildings.

Mr. Stang removed the stock from his store and the first floor was flooded with water. Prasch Bros., who have a dry goods store on the north, also removed part of their stock.

Racine to the Rescue.

The fire got beyond the control of the department although five streams of water were continually poured into the place. A telegram was sent to Racine for help which was promptly responded to, a fire steamer and ten men arriving on a special train at 3 o'clock this morning, in command of Fire Marshal Abessor, but the fire was under control and their help not required. The citizens highly appreciate the good will of Racine, however.

Was a Stubborn Fire.

From 11 until 3 o'clock this morning five and six streams were playing upon the building, but the exploding powder had made a bad blaze not easy to subdue. The firemen worked hard and faithfully, and Charles Weyrough and Ben Rueter were considerably cut about the face by plate glass breaking. At daylight the walls of the handsome block were standing, but a blackened mass, and the interior is completely gutted, with the exception of the upper floor at the northwest corner which partly remains.

The hardware stock of F. J. Buell was valued at $10,000 and is almost a total loss. The amount of insurance is not known.

The Losses.

Charles G. Foltz & Son, who conducted the largest dry goods house in the city, carried a stock of $30,000 and it is a total loss. Mr. Foltz is absent from the city and the amount of insurance is not known at this time.

The loss to the Commercial club rooms will amount to between $500 and $800.

E. E. Mills' entire law office and library was consumed and he will lose $600.

Mr. Stang and Prasch Bros., who were obliged to move out, estimate their loss at about $500.

The building, owned by T. W. Buell of Milwaukee, was worth $6,000, and is damaged to the extent of $4,000.

The total loss is estimated at $47,000 and it is believed that there is a partial insurance.

Well Pleased With the Waterworks.

The citizens of Burlington are well pleased with the work of the waterworks system and say that it has doubly paid what it cost the village, in saving the entire business portion of the place from destruction.

The basement of the burned block has over three feet of water in it this morning.

During the progress of the fire half of the residents of the town were out and the greatest excitement prevailed, as the blaze illuminated the whole village.

The exact cause of the fire is not known but supposed to have been from a fire in the tin department of the Buell store.

The Trip to Burlington.

It was 12 o'clock last night when Mayor Caso received a telephone message from Burlington that a fire was raging in the Buell block at that place and that there was danger of the whole business center of the town being wiped out, and appealing for help.

The mayor immediately communicated with Fire Marshal Abessor and it was decided to send out the fire steamer William P. Packard, the No. 2 hose carriage and 2,500 feet of hose also one of James Capo's teams and the No. 2 team. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad officials were consulted and a special train was made up, consisting of a flat car for the steamer and carriage, a box car for the horses and caboose for the firemen.

The loading was done at the Racine Junction and at twenty minutes of two the train got away, with Engineer Williams at the throttle and Conductor Matson in charge. Those who accompanied the apparatus were Mayor Caso, Fire Marshal Abessor, Captain Wm. Butterfield and Patrick Shaunnessey of No. 2; Captain Deidish, Edward Hoffman and Luke Brady of No. 3, and Charles and Ben Cape, call men. There were also City Treasurer Pugh, Policeman Fred. Pfister, Engineer Emil Guenther and citizens Ezra Evans and J. Kelley.

The train arrived at Burlington station at 2:30. The station is one mile from the village and by telephone it was learned that the fire was under control, but it was feared that the water would give out. The steamer and carriage was unloaded and teams in waiting hauled them to the village and scene of the fire.

The apparatus was not used, but the Racine boys took hold and Fire Marshal Abessor directed their work and the fire was soon out. It was a nasty fire, but not so bad as the Racine firemen had expected. As the firemen worked they were loudly cheered and they received the best of treatment.

The boys arrived back at 9 o'clock none the worse off from their trip. They came pretty near figuring in a wreck. Behind them in the train were some freight cars. An axle of a car broke and it was ditched. Had it happened to a car in front the firemen might have been sent into the ditch. The steamer and other apparatus was unloaded at Racine Junction.

Fire Insurance.

It is learned this afternoon that there was an insurance of $4,000 on the building in Milwaukee companies. On the Buell hardware stock there was an insurance of $4,000. On the Foltz & Sons stock there was an insurance of $20,000 distributed in eleven companies. Edward E. Mills loses $1,000 and has not a cent of insurance. The club rooms have no insurance on their loss. A subscription has been started for Mr. Mills and already $200 has been subscribed.

TRAMPS DISAPPEARING.

They do Not Relish a Biscuit and Water Diet and Seek Other Quarters.

"What has become of the army of tramps that frequented this city the past few years?" is a question often heard. A year ago from thirty to forty applied for lodgings nightly and at the opening of the present winter the average was fifteen. Now it is different. Four, five and six is a good average. The reason is easily explained. Formerly they were given a nice slice of bread and cup of warm coffee every morning and that was just what they wanted and night after night repeaters were on hand. Recently this was done away with and dry biscuits and water furnished. The effect was wonderful and at the present rate tramps will be a rarity in this section. Now they swarm to the north where a regular business is made of giving them the best in the land and the counties pay for it. One county paid $10,000 to its sheriff last fall, the bulk of it being for the care of tramps.

OBITUARY.

Beix.

John Beix, one of the oldest German residents in Kenosha county, died at the home of his son John, yesterday at the advanced age of 81 years. Deceased was born in West Fahlen, Germany. He located in Somers township in 1840 and has continuously resided there, respected and beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His wife died 20 years ago. Ten children survive to mourn the death of a kind hearted and christian father. They are Mrs. Mary Kohlmann, Mrs. Louise Klein of Burlington, Mrs. Annie Hill, Mrs. Agnes Beere, Mrs. Josephine Hill, John Beix, Henry Beix, Frank Beix and Joseph Beix. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from the Holy Name church and the remains will be interred in the Catholic cemetery.

Power exercised with violence has seldom been of long duration, but temper and moderation generally produce permanence in all things.—Seneca.

THERE were no competitive tests of baking powders at the Chicago World's Fair, and no "highest awards." All awards were of the same value, and "for an exhibit" only.

But here is the report of a series of competitive tests of baking powders

By the Official Food Authorities of Wisconsin.

This is of real value to the public, as it shows beyond dispute which of the many baking powders is the purest, strongest, and best:

"After examining many samples of the leading brands of baking powders, I have arrived at the conclusion that the ROYAL BAKING POWDER is superior in regard to purity, leavening power and keeping qualities.

"It is a cream of tartar powder, entirely free from alum, lime, ammonia, and all deleterious ingredients.

"GEO. S. COX,
"State Chemist, Wisconsin Dairy and Food Com.
"Prof. of Chemistry, Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, etc."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW PLAN OF RELIEF.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to Submit a Plan.

Certificates of Indebtedness to the Amount of $100,000,000 to be Issued.

Under the New Regulations Imposed Bonds Must Hereafter be Offered to the Public Not Less Than Twenty Days.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The full senate committee on appropriations today decided to report an amendment to the sundry civil bill for $100,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness in denominations of $20, $50 and $100 or multiples of $100 up to $1,000 to run two years and draw 3 per cent. interest to be good only for supplying the treasury deficiency. The bill with this amendment will be reported later in the day. The power of the secretary of the treasury with the advice of the president to issue such certificates terminates July 1, 1896. It is also provided that any United States bond hereafter sold shall be offered to the public for not less than twenty days under the regulation prescribed by the secretary of the treasury and sold to the highest bidder if any bids are satisfactory.

The committee on appropriation in the absence of Cullom was divided on the proposition to pay half of the bounty on sugar for the year 1894 as authorized by the McKinley law. Authority was, however, granted the members of the committee to report the provision with a statement of facts. The sum to be appropriated for the purpose is about $6,000,000.

New York, Feb 18.—There have been a few transactions in gold today at three-eights per cent commission.

GONE TO THE BOTTOM.

Valuable Ships and Cargoes Which Yielded to the Storm.

Nassau, N. H., Feb. 18.—The barkentine Sadie Thompson from Caridarian for Philadelphia valued at $50,000, with a cargo of sugar valued at a hundred thousand dollars, was wrecked in the Bahamas. The vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

London, Feb. 18.—The steamer Ganges from New Orleans while disabled was being towed toward Havre. She broke adrift off Brest and has not been seen since. The cargo was valued at $300,000. She carried a crew of thirty.

DEADLOCK UNBROKEN.

Five Weeks of Balloting For United States Senator in Delaware.

Dover, Del., Feb. 18.—The deadlock in the legislature in the legislature in the fight for the United States senatorship has now lasted five weeks with no prospect of its being broken down.

IN HONOR OF PEABODY.

Peabody, Mass., Feb. 18.—This town is celebrating the centennial of the birth of the noted philanthropist, George Peabody. Bunting is everywhere in sight, and flags float from all public buildings, and private residences are decorated. Exercises were held at the Peabody Institute this morning and at the town hall this afternoon.

Oshkosh Again Defeated.

On Saturday evening the Milwaukee and Oshkosh Whist clubs played a match game at Oshkosh. The Oshkosh team was defeated by eight tricks or sixteen points. It is now in order for Racine and Milwaukee to have a game, as the Racine champions have defeated everything in the state with whom they have played.

This morning the members of the Racine club received a challenge from the Milwaukee club to play a game at Milwaukee on Saturday night. It was immediately accepted and a close and exciting contest can be expected.

Welcome Was Woven in the Doormat.

Toots—"Is Miss Florence at home?"

Maid—"Let me see—red hair, turn-up nose, no mustache to speak of—yes, sir; come right in."—New York Sun.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Government Bonds.

U S 5s, reg	115
U S 5s, coup	115¼
U S 4s, reg	111¾
U S 4s, coup	111
U S 2s, reg	95

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
Racine, February 20, 1895.

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$3.70
" Best Spring	3.20
" Rye	2.80
Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 60
Wheat No. 2	54
Wheat No. 3	50
Oats	27@ 30
Corn	45@ 45
Barley	48@ 52
Rye	54
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$17.00
Bran, per ton	15.00
Corn meal	19.00
Oats and corn ground	20.00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 20@$ 23
Eggs	19@ 21
Cheese	9@ 10
Hay	8 00@ 9.50
Vegetables—	
Apples	$ $1 20
Potatoes	50@ 65
Beans	1 70@ 1.75
Onions	60
Meats—	
Beef on hoof	$2 60@$3 50
Hogs on foot	4 00@ 4 25
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 8
Chickens	7
Seeds—	
Flax	$1 43@$1 45
Clover	8 60@ 9 00
Timothy	5 10@ 5 30
Wool—	
Wool	$ 15@$ 16
Hides—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	3½@
Green, No. 2, " "	2½@
Cured, No. 1, " "	4@
Cured, No. 2, " "	3@
Calfskin—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	7@
Green, No. 2, " "	5@
Kips—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	5@
Green, No. 2, " "	4@
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.	

(Corrected by Thomas Graham, grocer 309 6th st.)

Fresh Vegetables—	
Potatoes, per pk	$ $ 20
Onions, per pk	25
Cabbage, each	5@ 5
Radish, per doz	25
Bananas, per doz	12@ 20
Oranges, per doz	25@ 40
Lemons, per doz	25@ 30

Milwaukee Markets.
Milwaukee, February 20, 1895.

Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 62
No. 2	57
No. 3	52
Oats	31
Corn	46
Barley	53
Rye	53
Meats—	
Live hogs	4 00@$ 4 20
Live beef	2 50@ 3 50
Vegetables—	
Beans	1 70@ 1 72
Potatoes	65@ 70
Produce—	
Butter	22@ 23
Eggs	18@ 20
Cheese	10@ 11
Tallow—	
No. 1	3
No. 2	3½

CLOSING MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Wheat steady; Feb. 50½; May 52¾.

Corn firmer; Feb. 42¾; May 44⅝.

Oats higher; Feb. 23¼; May 29.

Pork lower; May 10.90.

Lard steady; May 6.55.

Ribs higher; May 5.35.

Rye 54½.

Barley 54@55.

Flax 1.38. Timothy 5.75.

Clover 8.60.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Hogs receipts, 44,000; weaker. Light 3.80@4.10. Mixed 3.85@4.25. Heavy 3.85@4.30.

Cattle receipts; 13,000; steady. Steers, 3.40@5.50. Cows, 1.50@4.00.

Sheep receipts 11,000; steady.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Feb. 18.—Wheat lower; 2 spring 53¾; May 53¾.

Corn steady; No. 3, 42½.

Oats steady; No. 2 white 31.

Barley 53.

Rye 53½.

New York Stocks.

New York, Feb. 18.—Close—Money 1½; Four coupon, 1.11. Pacific sixes, 100.

Chicago & Alton	143	Rock Island	61¾
Burlington	70¾	C M & St P	85⅝
Ft. Wayne	166	C M & St P pfd	137
Illinois Central	96	St P M & O	30¼
Lake Shore	132	St P M & O pfd	109
Northern Pacific	27¾	Great Northern	
Northern Pacific pfd	15⅝	Great Northern pfd	100
Northwestern	99¼	Union Pacific	9¼
Northwestern pfd	138	Fargo Express	130
New York Central	99	Western Union	87⅝

General Grant's book, which he wrote while dying, to leave, as he said, something in the way of money to his widow and children, has already paid them $500,000. The demand for the book is still good, and a cheap edition will be published soon.

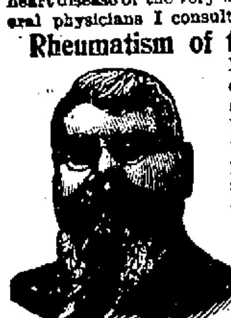
Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physician, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.



DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost unendurable: with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure,

and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis

WILLIAM. D. THOMPSON
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
Northwest corner Main and Fourth Streets,
RACINE, WISCONSIN

—THE—

Journal

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It always pays to send out neat printing and on good paper. The JOURNAL carries a large stock of fine paper, envelopes, card board, etc., full supplies of inks, etc., and is therefore always equipped for good work and quick work. To secure this call at the JOURNAL office.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1894.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1894.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Musical Record*, Boston, Mass., published by Oliver Ditson Co., will be sent for one year for $1.50.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

J. I. Case T. M. Company to Manufacture the Raymond Engine.

Considered the Best Gasoline Engine in the World.

Machines From 12 to 100 Horse Power—Merit of the Engine—What Mr. S. Bull Says.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine company have entered upon a new departure. Hereafter they will manufacture one of the best gasoline engines in the world, in addition to their threshing machine outfits and traction engines.

For weeks the report has been current that the company would manufacture some other product, but just what it was no one knew. This morning Mr. Stephen Bull was interviewed and said that it was true that the Raymond gasoline engine would be made by the firm and that all arrangements had been completed.

Mr. Raymond is a California gentleman and his invention has been tried and tested in every way and found to be perfect and all that he claims. At present engines from 12 to 100 horse power will be manufactured and later on smaller ones.

These engines can be run by gasoline, natural gas or coal gas. They are started by the discharge of a cartridge and when once going can be left half a day without an attendant or any attention.

The merits of the engine are the reduced expense in fuel, smooth running and the fact that it does not require an experienced engineer to operate it. Another feature is that it can be used for the power of incandescent electric light, that jerky motion usual with engines of similar character being remedied.

Additional machinery will have to be put in to manufacture these engines, possibly $10,000 worth. It will necessitate the running of the engine department the whole year round and giving employment to a large number of men. Orders for a good number of the engines have already been received. The new departure will in no way interfere with the manufacture of the threshers.

A complete description of the new engine will be given at some future time.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 170 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee: John M. Dempsey, Milwaukee, envelope moistener and sealer; Fred Hansen, Pulcifer, wrench; Eugene E. Heller, Sauk City, cash register; John A. Hickok, Clintonville, door fastener; Henry C. Swan, Oshkosh, fifth wheel; William Waters, Oshkosh, automatic heat regulating apparatus.

Fruit Napkins Are Out.

Fruit napkins have gone out of use. This turn of the wheel of modes is very much bewailed by the housewife whose table linen is her great household pride. It is explained that in this day of chemical knowledge fruit stains can be so easily removed that the colored napkin finds no excuse for usurping the place of snowy damasks during the fruit course.

Many of the handsome gowns next season will be made of glossy surfaced cloth with a border on the edge of the skirt or coat, made of perforated cloth laid over silk of cream-white or of a delicate contrasting color.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure, in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for a list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE INCOME TAX.

A Concise Digest of the Law Which is Now in Force.

What Profits Are Included and What Are Exempt From Taxation.

The First Return Must be Made the First Monday in March and the First Payment on July 1—How They Are Made.

As the income tax law has now become operative it is probably of interest to all business men and property owners in Racine as well as the state of Wisconsin, to know just what persons are to fall under its scope, and who are to be exempt. In answer to many questions on the subject the Jounal will make an effort to explain:

Every citizen of the United States, whether living at home or abroad, and every resident of the United States, whose income is in excess of $4,000 per annum, is subject to the tax. Every non-resident must pay a tax on his income from all business and property owned in this country except when a list is filed as provided by law and then only incomes that exceed $4,000 are taxed. Of the other two classes, citizens and residents, $4,000 is exempt in all cases. There is only exempt, however, $4,000 of the total income of every family composed of one or both parents and one minor child or more, or composed of husband and wife. But the same sum is exempt of the total income of two or more wards comprised in one family, who have joint property interests. Not any of the income of either resident or non-resident corporations is exempt, except in specified cases.

What an Income Includes.

"Gains, profits and incomes" of persons include interest on all securities except United States bonds exempt from taxation, which has accrued, even though not collected; the amount of premiums on bonds, notes or coupons; receipts from sales of live stock, sugar, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, meats, all growth or produce of the estate of such persons, with the expense of the production of the part sold deducted; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance: all other gains except dividends on stocks of any corporation which has paid its income tax. From the actual receipts there may be deducted necessary expenses in carrying on one's business, interest due or paid on existing indebtedness; all public taxes paid except those for local benefit; losses sustained in trade from fires, storms and shipwrecks, not compensated for; debts shown to be worthless; the sum of $4,000 for citizens and residents, and non-residents filing the required list. In the list of non-deductable losses are: Estimated depreciations of value, losses on sales of real estate purchased within two years, amounts paid out for new buildings and permanent improvements. Thus the total amounts of the gains, less the total amount of the deductions, is the amount on which the 2 per cent. tax is to be paid.

Making of Returns.

Every person of lawful age, having an income of more than $3,500, computed as directed by the new law, must make return to the collector of internal revenue, as well as all persons acting as guardians, trustees, receivers, etc. Any person will be permitted to make oath that he, or his beneficiary or ward, has not a taxable income of $4,000, or has paid the tax elsewhere, and if the proof is satisfactory he will be exempt. There is a strong penalty for refusal to make returns or for a return that is fraudulent. In case of willful neglect or refusal the collector will make a list and add 50 per cent. to it. When a fraudulent return is made a list will be made, and 100 per cent. added.

What Corporations Must Pay.

Not including partnerships, every corporation, company or association doing business for profit must pay an income tax. This does not, however, contemplate the taxation of states, counties, municipalities, corporations purely charitable, religious or educational organizations, and fraternal societies that have benefits. Building and loan associations which advance money only to their shareholders are not taxed, except such savings banks or societies whose only members are depositors and whose only capital is deposits. The amount of deposits received in any one year by the exempt association is restricted to $1,000 from the same depositor and the accumulation of deposits of any one person must not exceed $10,000. All the earnings over the necessary expenses of the institution shall not be distributed to the depositors, except that part which is applied to the surplus. Organizations of the exempted class are not allowed to possess a surplus fund exceeding 10 per cent. of the aggregate deposits. Such savings institutions as are composed of members who do not participate in the profits, and which pay interest only to depositors shall be exempt, and that part of the business of any such concern having capital stock that is conducted on the mutual plan solely for the benefit of the depositors, is not subject to the payments, if the accounts of the mutual part of the business are kept separate from the other. Any insurance company, also, which conducts all its business on the mutual plan with no capital stock will not be required to pay the tax, and in case a company that has a capital stock, but a part of the business is conducted on the mutual system, provided that portion of the business is separate from the stock plan, shall enjoy the same privilege of exemption. The collector of internal revenue, however is expected to carefully examine the articles of association, or charter, of all corporations claiming exemption.

A Corporation's Income.

What may termed profit or income corporations must pay taxes on the net income above actual operating or business expenses. The expenses are to include cost of materials from manufacture or for re-sale, losses and interest on bonded or other indebtedness. In the net profits are to be included the amounts paid to stockholders, the amount carried to the account of any fund, what is used for the construction or enlargement of a plant, and expenditures made from the net annual profits. The law does not seem to be as specific in the manner of estimating the income of a corporation as of a person, but the exemptions may be construed as follows:

Interest paid or accrued within the year on bonded or other indebtedness; losses from fires, storms and shipwrecks not compensated for; taxes, except for local benefits; salaries actually paid; rents and necessary repairs; other necessary business expenses, which must be set forth in the returns: Corporations must make return when acting in a fiduciary capacity, but if the income of the beneficiary does not exceed $4,000 a year no tax need be paid, and every corporation doing business for its own profit, except those specifically exempt by the act, must make return to the collector.

Contents of the Return.

The corporations' return, the law says, must contain a statement of the gross profits of every nature; the expenses exclusive of interest, annuities and dividends; the net profits, without allowing for interest, annuities or dividends; a separate statement of the amount paid on account of interests, annuities or dividends; the amount paid in salaries of $4,000 or less to each employe, and the amount paid in salaries or more than that figure, with the name, address and exact salary of each person to whom it is paid. It is provided in section 3,176 of the revised statutes, as amended by the act, that it shall be the duty of the collector to ascertain the tax and add to it 50 per cent. for refusal or neglect, except in case of absence or sickness, and 100 per cent. in case of willfully fraudulent return. Section 32 of the act in question provides that in case of refusal or neglect to make returns the corporation shall forfeit as a penalty the sum of $1,000, and 2 per cent. on the amount of taxes due for each month until the tax is paid. The books of persons, partnerships and corporations should be kept so as to show the profits and income for every year, beginning Jan. 1, and an account of stock should be taken on Jan. 1 of each year.

All returns are to be delivered to the collector or the deputy of the district where the person resides, or where the corporation is located or engaged in business.

They must be made on or before the first Monday in March, 1895, and the tax is to be paid on or before the first day of July, 1895. Returns may be sworn to before a notary public or a deputy collector of internal revenue.

OUR OWN REPRESENTATIVES.

Introduce a Few Bills in the Wisconsin Legislature Yesterday.

Among the flood of bills introduced in the Wisconsin legislature yesterday, the last day for the introduction of bills, were a few by our own representatives. After the excitement and confusion of the day had subsided it was found that Senator Timme had succeeded in getting three off his hands while Assemblymen Hambright and Blake were content in introducing one each. Senator Timme's measures are as follows:

Declaring the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12, a legal holiday.

To create a historical commission to encourage the study of history, etc.

Relating to the propagation of fish. This is a bill drafted by the state fish commission.

That introduced by Mr. Hambright is to provide for the payment of licenses by street railway companies.

By Mr. Blake, to authorize the town of Raymond, Racine county, to dispose of cemetery grounds.

BEHIND IN ORDERS.

The J. I. Case Plow Works Way Behind in Orders.

One of the factories in this city which is busy at present is the J. I. Case Plow works. It is running ten hours per day, there is a full force of employes at work and all are on the jump. Orders were never more numerous and the reporter was informed that they were sixty car loads behind. Good wages are paid and every man is satisfied and contented.

The output of this immense concern is large. They are making 75 cultivators, 100 harrows and 60 or 70 sulky plows per day, besides doing other work.

Superintendent Sobey is at work upon a new patent sulky plow that is a wonder. It will plow and plant eight or ten acres of ground per day. Usually it takes the full strength of a man to handle a sulky plow, but this one is so constructed that a mere boy can handle it.

MUSKEGO AND WIND LAKES.

An Effort to be Made to Stop the Drainage of Them.

Assemblyman Eaton of Milwaukee is hot after the men who have been acquiring title to the beds of Muskego and Wind lakes in Waukesha and Racine counties and are preparing to drain the same. In the avalanche of bills in the assembly yesterday morning were nine measures by Mr. Eaton bearing on this subject alone. There were bills to repeal the charter granted to James Reynolds and to repeal the various other acts passed by recent Wisconsin legislatures in the interest of the corporation for which D. S. Rose of Milwaukee is the attorney and one of the prime movers. In some of the bills the titles make reference to "outrageous privileges granted." The settlers in the vicinity of the lakes have been making a vigorous kick, of which Mr. Eaton's bills are the outgrowth.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

Forty Tons of Hay Consumed in Kenosha County.

A brief message from Kenosha says that the hay stacks of the Jefferson Ice company at Silver Lake, about five miles from that place, were burned at an early hour yesterday morning. The stacks contained over forty tons of hay. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin. Authorities are at present investigating the case and hope to bring the guilty to justice. It is supposed that the incendiary intended to burn all of the ice houses of the company.

MATRIMONIAL.

Manderneck-Pfeiffer.

At 8:30 o'clock this morning Miss Mary Manderneck, of Somers, Kenosha county, and Mr. Peter Pfeiffer, of this city, were united in marriage at the Holy Name church by the Rev. Father Meunich, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. The bride presented a pretty appearance and was attended by her sister, Miss Manderneck, and the groom's best man was William Beix. The contracting parties are well known in the city and will have the best wishes of all for a happy wedded life. A reception is being held this afternoon at their new home on Villa street and the presents were numerous and costly.

Bruson-Johnson.

Miss Annie Bruson and J. B. Johnson were quietly united in marriage Saturday afternoon at the Congregational parsonage, by Rev. Charles H. Percival. Only immediate friends of the contracting parties were present.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South! The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $3.00 and $5.00 an acre, (on easy terms); and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourselves. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information to W. A. BECKLER, No'n Pass'r Agt., 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., or to W. C. Rinearson G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

THAT NEW FACTORY.

Committee on the Linen Fibre Company Make a Report.

Prospects That a Large Factory Will be Established Here.

A Committee of Three to Further Investigate—Then They Will Report What Profits Can be Realized, Cost of Factory, etc., etc.

Racine wants all of the new manufacturing establishments it can possibly secure and is going to have a number of them added to the long list, if everything pans out as expected. At present the members of the Racine Business Men's association have several propositions from parties who desire to locate plants here. The different committees to whom different projects have been referred are carefully considering and investigating. No favorable reports will be made unless every proposition is found to be legitimate.

Last evening a splendid meeting of the association was held for the purpose of receiving the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the facts connected with the location of a linen factory in the city.

Thomas M. Kearney called the meeting to order, and although the time had been short for calling it, a large number of members were in attendance.

The president briefly outlined the objects of the meeting and called upon Joseph Schroeder, chairman of the committee in question, to make a report. The report is as follows:

Racine, Wis., Feb. 9, 1895.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Business Men's Association of Racine, Wis.:

Gentlemen:—Your committee on Linen Fibre company would respectfully report that we have had several sessions of the committee and have also met Mr. J. B. Safford several times, who is the inventor and patentee of the process, for utilizing the fibre, and after careful, and due consideration of the matter, beg leave to report the following:

We took up in detail the report of cost of material as given by him, and the probable amount that a mill could supply itself with to keep running, and the cost of labor for working it up. We examined fully the fibre shown us, when it was ready to be spun, and also samples of the roving, the roving being the fibre, ready to go into thread or yarn. We also examined carefully, samples of crash, that Mr. Safford stated, had been made at five different mills by him, in order to satisfy himself that the fibre which he produces, by his patent process, could be practically made into crash toweling by the usual process of spinning and weaving crash.

We furthermore, went fully into the details of the flax business, and found from his statements, which no doubt are true, that an A No. 1, or at least a good saleable crash, can be made from what has heretofore been considered almost an entirely waste product, and probably correctly considered so, as Mr. Safford claims that other inventors have not as yet developed a successful method of utilizing the above waste product.

We therefore would recommend that a portion of the committee, say at least two or three members, accept his invitation to visit his experimental mill, as the rail road company will cheerfully furnish us transportation, with a view of encouraging manufactories, on the system, and see the workings in detail and examine fully and carefully all his points of manufacture, and report more fully your findings to the business men of our city.

If we find the statements true that have been made to us, in regard to this enterprise, we feel warranted in saying, that we could unite as a committee then, in commending this enterprise, and as an association, should devise some plan by which this enterprise could be located here to the benefit of our city, as it would give employment to a large number in the near future.

We reserve for our supplementary report, a detail of the profits, that have been claimed by Mr. Safford, that can be made in the manufacture of crash, and also the cost of fully equipped mill, for the capacity of 2,000 yards per day, but will try to give this detail also, of the cost of such mill, after our investigation on our return from the experimental mill. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Joseph Schroeder,
E. J. Hueffner,
G. N. Pratt,
Byron B. Blake,
D. S. Roggenbau,
Sands M. Hart.

On motion of Samuel Ritchie the report of the committee was received and placed on file and the recommendations therein were adopted.

The president appointed as the committee of three to visit the experimental mill: Joseph Schroeder, B. B. Blake and E. J. Hueffner.

There being no further business to come before the association the meeting adjourned.

FINE POINTS OF LAW.

Which a Case in Kenosha County is Causing.

A case in the county court at Kenosha is giving rise to several fine points of law.

A few years ago Nicholas Richtmeyer of Pleasant Prairie, died and in his will left his property, valued at about $500, to his grandson, Leslie Holbrook, son of H. H. and Mary Holbrook, the only provision being that if young Holbrook died without issue, the property should be distributed among nieces and nephews, share and share alike. Now these possible heirs come before the probate judge praying that young Holbrook, who has now become of age, be required to execute a bond, to secure them against possible loss through any mismanagement of the estate which might occur.

MR. MOHRBACHER'S WILL.

The Administrator Asks for a Construction of the Same.

Some three years ago Theodore Mohrbacker, of the town of Caledonia, died, leaving property valued at about $5,000. He had been married twice during his life time. By the first wife there were three children and by the second one four children. In the will he bequeathed all of the property to the three children by his first wife and the children by the second wife were not mentioned. Adam Komes was appointed the administrator, Today Mr. Komes petitioned the court for a construction of the will. It is a very peculiarly drawn will and hard to understand.

M. Binet, a young French naturalist, has presented to the Sorbonne a theres on the "sub-intestinal nervous system of insects." In applying for his doctor's degree he has discovered that insects have brains spread over the whole of their bodies, and argues that they act by intelligence rather than instinct.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by F. Harbridge under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York and Chicago.

STREET STORIES.

Heard by the Reporters in Search of News Items.

One of the best jokes heard in a long time happened to City Marshal James Easson during the cold spell. The thermometer was 22 below zero. Captain Easson had company on that evening. After the visitors had gone he prepared for bed and was soon in the land of dreams. Early the next morning he awoke and the house was mighty cold. He got up, shook down the stove and remarked to his wife that it was the coldest morning he had ever experienced in his life. The manner in which he boomed the fire was a caution and then he looked at the thermometer hanging in the room and it marked pretty near zero. "Great guns!" exclaimed the captain, "but it must be 40 below outside," and he dressed and prepared to go out and see how the weather really was. Imagine his astonishment when he discovered the front door wide open and that it had been open all night, he having failed to latch it when he went to bed. He found the clock had stopped, all of his wife's fine plants were frozen and in fact everything in the room was frozen and he did not wonder things were all-fired cold in the house.

A good story comes from the town of Burlington. A Dover farmer was in town with a load of hay. He weighed it first on the malt house scales, then tried to sell it by that weight. After looking around unsuccessfully for a time he went to F. J. Ayers, with whom he made a bargain. The hay was again weighed down town, two men, one covered with a blanket, a plank and shovel being on the load. When the sleigh was weighed back there was only one man on the rack. The farmer presented his ticket to Mr. Ayers and asked pay for the load. He was asked if there were not two men on the load. At first he denied the fact, but later admitted there were. He was given his ticket and told to go home and whistle for his money.

The Develine whistle is the latest invention and it is properly named. This whistle will make a noise sufficient to awaken the dead and then again it can be made to sound like the groans of a dying person. A Main street man bought one and went home. It was 11 o'clock at night when he commenced to sound the thing. His wife started up at the first groan. At the second sound she bounded out of bed and stared about. A third sound brought forth an unearthly yell and exclamation. "John, get right up mother is awful sick and I believe she is dying!" and the poor woman shot up stairs and frightened her mother to death by her wild actions. When she found out that her mother was well and hearty and saw John standing in the door making that peculiar deathly sound with the whistle there was a squall and she has refused to speak to him since and threatens to sue for a divorce.

Some fellow called up an office at the Junction a day or two ago and blew one of the whistles in the tube. The fellow at the other end thought old Nick himself had got loose and yelled back, "Say, get off there, an electric light wire has fallen across the telephone wire and you'll get killed!" and bang went the phone and it was an hour before the young man could be influenced to again talk through the telephone.

A great yarn is going the rounds about one of our firemen, although we cannot vouch for the truth of the narrative. Here it is in a nutshell. The fireman is quite an expert bicycle rider and a few days ago disposed of his "wheel" and purchased a new one. The new bicycle was represented to be far above the average, in fact it was nearly a perpetual motion machine. According to the story the former rider accomplished a great feat with the machine. He mounted it at the C. & N. W. depot and with a good stiff west wind blowing rode down State street, up the steep hill near the bridge to the power house on Main street with his feet perched upon the rests without propelling the machine a single stroke or without having any other means but the wind in carrying him along. This morning the machine outdid its previous performance. The fireman rode home for breakfast and while he was eating, the machine started off and came direct to the city hall unassisted. Next.

FORTY YEARS OLD.

Captain M. J. Kelly Gives an Interesting History of the Old Scow Mt. Vernon—He Will Take Care of the Boat.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 12th, 1895.

Editor Daily Journal:—

Forty years ago this coming fall the keel of the scow Mt. Vernon was laid on the south bank of Black Creek, Michigan, in the vicinity of the present city of South Haven. Michigan was then a very sparsely settled district. In the spring following she was launched. For thirty-eight years she has navigated Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake St Clair and Lake Erie. She was, in sailors parlance, always considered a lucky old boat, having never been in collission with any other vessel during that time. She has laid up on the beach many winters, for in early days water was shallow in all the east shore harbors. It is twenty-three years since the writer first owned the old boat and since 1872 she has been rebuilt three times besides receiving large repairs. In 1893 the ice sunk her above Mead street bridge, in Root river and the United States government raised her owing to the owners being at loggerheads among themselves. Some of the owners wanted to raise and repair, others not wishing to incur the expense. The Mt. Vernon was then taken above Sixth street bridge and laid on the bank, sold at public auction and bought by me with the intention of hauling her out this winter, but as the elements have been against such work and no let-up to the cold weather since New Years, it would be a very expensive undertaking to take her out. I intend to securely moor her with three chain cables before the ice breaks up, and after the ice leaves haul her out and rebuild her for a Lighter. She will be useful for many years to come. So this unnecessary dread of damage is all visionary. The vessel will be amply secured before the ice leaves or any damage to any property can occur.

Respectfully,
M. J. Kelly.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

ANOTHER BIG BLAZE.

Visited the Village of Burlington Again Last Evening.

The Handsome Residence of Frank Ray Completely Destroyed.

Much Valuable Contents of the Building Also Goes up in Smoke—The Water Mains Were Frozen—Loss and Insurance.

Daily of Saturday.

About 8 o'clock last evening Burlington was again visited by a disastrous conflagration which completely destroyed one of her handsomest residences and threatened the destruction of adjoining property. Great clouds of smoke were yet rolling from the smouldering ruins of the burned Buell block, when an alarm of fire was sounded by the ringing of the town hall bell. It was soon discovered that the home of Frank Ray, situated on the north side of the river, directly across Fox river bridge, was in flames. A Journal representative, who was on the ground, was one of the first to reach the burning building. The discovery of the fire was made by L. Scott, who ran to the house but found all the doors locked, the family being absent at a church concert. He aroused the neighbors and gave the alarm. Soon the two volunteer fire companies were on their way to the scene of the fire, but before they arrived neighbors broke in the doors and commenced to remove the furniture. It was nearly all removed with the exception of that on the second floor.

Water Mains Frozen Up.

When the companies got upon the ground they found that the water mains were frozen up and useless. This was a disappointment as there was yet good prospects of saving the main portion of the building. The flames, fanned by a brisk southwest wind, were spreading rapidly and soon the entire structure was a mass of ruins. About this time it became noised about among the hundreds of villagers who congregated, that there was a child asleep in one of the upper bed rooms. As none of the family made an appearance the rumor was believed and the greatest excitement prevailed for a time. Ladders were procured and hoisted to the upper windows. The sashes were stove in and a few of the bravest volunteered to make a search in the midst of the dense smoke for the child.

Was a False Rumor.

After a few minutes of suspense the men emerged from the burning structure satisfied that there were no human lives in the building. The firemen then turned their attention to saving adjoining property which, luckily, was in no immediate danger as they were quite a distance away from the doomed building. All the fire hose in the town was secured, and a line was finally strung from a hydrant on the south side, over the bridge, a distance of at least four blocks. Before a stream was got onto the blaze, the building was entirely gutted and a hopeless mass of ruins.

The Loss and Insurance.

The property was formerly owned by Ad Hennes, who sold it last fall to Mr. Ray. It was an imposing two story and basement structure, located on the bank of the Fox river. When the new owner came into possession he remodeled the house at a great deal of expense and made it one of the finest residences in the village. Mr. Ray estimates his loss on the building at about $4,000, on which there was an insurance of $2,000. The furniture was insured for $1,500. Both policies are held in companies represented by Eugene Hall. All the clothing and wearing apparel was destroyed as was also hundreds of dollars worth of articles stored in the basement, such as valuable robes, harnesses and much silverware and valuable family relics that cannot be replaced at any cost. There was also stored in the building a small quantity of powder, four guns and about 100 loaded cartridges, which exploded from time to time making a loud report. One of the guns was a Parker hammerless, valued at $400.

The Origin Not Known.

The origin of the fire is unknown but undoubtedly started from an overheated stove. Some are of the opinion that it is of incendiary origin but this belief is scouted at by a majority of the villagers. The freezing of the water mains on the north side leaves that portion of the town without any fire protection whatever. What Burlington needs is a small chemical engine which would be valuable in fighting fires, especially in their incipiency. Had there been one in use last night, the handsome residence and contents would have been saved and the damage would only have been nominal.

REPORTED INSANE.

Drs. Simms and Haven Examine Into the Mental Condition of Wm. Ferry.

Yesterday afternoon Drs. J. S. Simms and W. S. Haven examined into the mental condition of William Ferry, a farmer from the town of Raymond. Ferry has lived in this vicinity for thirty years and always acted a little off. Something over a year ago he was in the city and amused himself by hurling a brick through one of the plate glass windows in the post-office block and was sent to jail for ninety days. He was not heard of again until the other day he appeared at the county house armed with a razor and pair of shears. Keeper C. W. Scutt took care of him, but he got away and was again heard of at the home of I. N. S. Bailey in Caledonia, where he fired a brick through his bay window and threatened to blow up the house with dynamite. He was brought in and lodged in jail. The physicians pronounced him insane. During the examination the man plainly showed that he was crazy on half a dozen different questions. One thing he imagined was that he had 100 wives and another that he owned gold mines and was wealthy. Today Sheriff Pugh took him to the Northern insane asylum. He is an unmarried man.

KOSTERMAN HOUSE SOLD.

Chicago Parties to Open the Hotel in March.

The Kosterman house, located on State street, which has been vacant for one year was today leased by James Lobick of Chicago, a hotel man of large experience. It is his intention to refit the house and conduct a first class hotel, on strictly business principles. He will open the house some time in March.

The fancy for Vandykes tends to increase as time goes on. Wide circular collars in Vandyked guipure attached to colored velvet or surah necklets are much asked for.

FACTS FOR OUR READERS.

Follow Nature and Keep Well, a Good Rule.

The Question is Important, Are You Prepared For Spring?

If Not, Here is Some Very Necessary Information For You.

Nature will soon begin her annual struggle for freedom from winters' icy imprisonment. Already beneath the frozen surface, giant forces are moving in that direction. Purification is going on. It is the same with the human system. The lengthening days are approaching when the blood seeks to recover from its sluggish inactivity, and it bears in its course germs of health or disease. It requires therefore to be enriched with vitalizing and health giving qualities to give tone, vigor and health to the system.

For this needed and beneficial service nothing is so powerful as Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Like natures' own wondrous remedies in the physical world, which purify the mountains and streams as they leap from their confines to fill the valleys with new life, and over orchard and field with flower and fruit, it brings new force and health to wasted tissues and enfeebled nerves.

Now is the time when your nature calls for help. Don't mistake; no other remedy equals Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as a spring medicine. No other remedy will so quickly and certainly strengthen your nerves, invigorate your blood, and correct the action of all your organs. It will make you well and strong as it has done thousands of persons; as it did Mrs. W. A. Cutler, of 59 Orchard street, Worcester, Mass.

"A year ago," she says, "I fell ill with nervous prostration and neuralgia which affected my whole system. My digestion was also very poor. After eating I would be taken with a smothering sensation, while the palpitation of the heart was terrible.

"Severe nervous headaches made my life miserable in connection with these other troubles. I was in a fearful condition, and became greatly discouraged. I consulted physicians and treated with them, but with no benefit. Nothing I took did me any good.

"Finally as a last resource, I commenced to use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, which had been wonderfully praised to me. With the first bottle I noticed an improvement, and persevering in its use, I continued to steadily gain in every respect.

"My nervousness was soon cured. The neuralgia, headaches, palpitation of the heart, indigestion and all my complaints entirely left me. All this was accomplished by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"This wonderful medicine did for me what all the doctors and their medicines could not do. I wish to urge all sufferers to try it."

No power of words can describe the wonderful good which this remedy is doing among the sick and suffering. Those who take it are cured. Thousands of people, at the advent of spring, while not exactly sick, are yet out of order or ailing in some way. They do not feel just right, are not well and strong, can not eat or sleep well, are nervous, and have no strength or ambition for work or pleasure. Their stomach, bowels, liver or kidneys are inactive and torpid. Such people need this best of all spring medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, to restore the natural action of these organs, give strength and vigor to the nerves, and new life and vitality to the blood.

Why lose time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York City. If you take this medicine, you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional care, and you can consult him or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this medicine will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.

OBERMANN BREWING CO. FAILS.

The Milwaukee Brewery Passes Into the Hands of a Receiver.

Milwaukee, Feb. 16.—Judge Johnson this morning appointed Volney D. Becker receiver of the Obermann Brewing company. The company made an assignment in 1893 but afterwards resumed business. Failure to pay the principal of the bonds issued to creditors when the concern resumed March 9 caused the second failure. There are bonds outstanding to the amount of $160,000 and there is a mortgage for $30,000.

FROM MADISON.

Extracts From the Pen of Our Genial Correspondent J. A. Watrous.

It is not likely that a woman suffrage bill will pass. It will take Wisconsin about ten years more to reach the point where it will enact a law giving women the right to vote.

A report from Madison reminds me of old times. It is to the effect that the employes of the Chicago & St. Paul railway, in great numbers, have petitioned the legislature to enact no law that will in any wise cripple the great company which employes them. All honor to these men. Years and years ago the man who did not work in the interest of the firm or corporation that employed him was soon barred out, more because of the ill will of the honest men employed than any action by the firm or corporation.

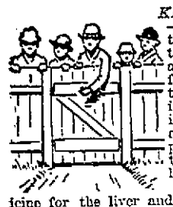
Most of the talk against corporations is indulged in by demagogues. Yet there are thousands of good people who believe that the corporations are the bad things that the demagogues picture them. That some corporations do things which need correcting is certainly true, but corporations have built our railroads, have added billions of dollars to the nation's wealth. Corporations create most of our manufacturing industries, that have helped to build up our cities and villages, and have given employment to hundreds of thousands of men. Corporations have been behind great numbers of enterprises whose work has been vast benefit to the masses of the people. In making war on corporations, distinguish between those that serve the people well and those that are detrimental to the public.

J. A. Watrous.

On a Special Train.

Dr. F. R. Garlock, local surgeon for the C. M. & St. Paul railroad was summoned by the company to proceed at once to Lyons and make a special examination of Mrs. Eckland, a lady who fell on the depot platform last fall and sustained a bad injury. She asks for damages. At 6 o'clock this morning a special, consisting of an engine and one coach, in charge of Conductor Matson conveyed the doctor to Lyons where the examination was held. Dr. McDonald, of Elkhorn, was also present at the examination.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist; Racine, Wis.



KEEP THEM OUT—all those germs, the seeds of disease, that are trying day and night to get a foothold in your system. You can't do it, unless your liver is active. That is all you have to depend upon, to keep them out of your blood.

The very best medicine for the liver and the blood, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Take that when you're getting thin, when you have pimples or eruptions, when you've no appetite and feel "run-down" (these are warning signals)—and you'll save yourself from serious illness.

Franklin, Lane Co., Oreg.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: *Gentlemen*—My wife, of whom I wrote you, is another woman as far as her health is concerned; since taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets," she says she feels better than she has for years. She has gained twenty-five pounds in three months.

C. W. Brown

What is this

anyhow

?

It is the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled from the watch. To be had only with Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

A postal will bring you a watch case opener.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff—John Bugh, Racine.
District Attorney—Peter B. Nelson, Racine.
Clerk—John Gill.
Register of Deeds—F. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Ahrens.
Superintendent of Schools—Elmer A. Morse, Franksville.
Coroner—Chris H. Sripple, Racine.

TOWN OFFICERS:

MT. PLEASANT
Chairman—John E. Rowlands, P. O. Racine.
Town Clerk—James H. Crane, P. O. Racine.
Treasurer—George Ellarson, P. O. Racine.

CALEDONIA
Chairman—William C. Smith, Racine.
Town Clerk—Frank Renak, Racine.
Treasurer—G. P. Sandy, Tabor.

YORKVILLE
Chairman—H. Stagges, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Richard Russell, Union Grove.
Treasurer—William D. Bixby, Union Grove.

RAYMOND
Chairman—G. Scheck, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Benjamin West, Kansland.
Treasurer—Casper Kell, Kansland.

DOVER
Chairman—John H. Smith, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Frank Cox, Kansville.
Treasurer—Robert Hankinson, Kansasville.

NORWAY
Chairman—O. Hanson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—James English, North Cape.
Treasurer—Even S. Thompson, Wind Lake.

ROCHESTER
Chairman—George H. Wake, Rochester.
Town Clerk—William Bell, Rochester.
Treasurer—A. J. Robertson, Rochester.

WATERFORD
Chairman—Fred Cone, Waterford.
Town Clerk—Carl Berger, Waterford.
Treasurer—Eric Petterson, Waterford.

BURLINGTON
Chairman—A. M. Aldrich, Burlington.
Town Clerk—Edward F. Bakow, Burlington.
Treasurer—Adam Frisch, Burlington.

VILLAGE OF BURLINGTON
Clerk—C. H. Rensselein.
Supervisor—H. E. Zimmerman.
Treasurer—August Rensselein.

VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE
Clerk—E. W. Trent.
Supervisor—O. L. Crabb.
Treasurer—W. J. Callender.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. Mr. Tupper Cushions, help when all else fails. Angles to help eyes. Whispers heard. Invented by Dr. Tupper. 853 Broadway, New York. FREE.

CANFIELD PRESS SHIELDS.

HAY BALSAM. Clean, cool and healthy. Promotes luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50 cents at druggists.

CONSUMERS! Use Tanner's Corn Cure once. It is the Worst Corns, Weak Limbs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 20 cts. HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. At druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
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MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS. Elegant, Durable, Indispensable to the happy home. Do not buy without examining. Catalogue free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Boston, Chicago, New York.

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(Neat Printing is the kind you want — Work that is done in a slovenly manner, for a cheap price, is not the kind that pays either the customer or the printer.

We have the facilities to turn out — and do turn out — a very fine grade of printing at a reasonable price.

Address all orders for printing to The Journal Bty. Co 328 Main St.)

THE PEOPLE OF THE MIST.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

[Copyright, 1893, by the Author.]

"What passes, Olfan?" asked Juanna.

"O queen," he answered sadly, "there is great trouble at hand. The people rave for the blood of you, their gods, O queen. Nam told you that ye are summoned this night to take counsel with the people. Alas, I must tell you otherwise! This night ye will be put upon your trial before the council."

"That we guessed, Olfan, and if the verdict goes against us, what then?"

"Alas, that I must say it! Then, O queen, you will be hurled, all of you, into the pool of the snake to share the bed of the snake."

"Cannot you protect us, Olfan?"

"I cannot, O queen, except with my own life. The soldiers are under my command indeed, but in this matter they will not obey me, for the priests have whispered in their ears, and if the sun does not shine they, too, must starve next winter. Pardon me, queen, but if you are gods, how is it that you need help from me, who am but a man? Cannot the gods then protect themselves and be avenged upon their enemies?"

Juanna looked despairingly at Leonard, who sat by her side pulling at his beard, as was his fashion when perplexed.

"I think that you had better tell him," he said in English. "Our situation is desperate. In a few hours he will probably know us to be impostors. Indeed he guesses it already. It is better that he should learn the truth from our own lips. The man is honest, and, moreover, owes his life to us, though it is true that were it not for us he would never have been in danger of his life. Now we must trust him and take our chance. If we make a mistake, it does not greatly matter—we have made so many already."

Juanna bowed her head and thought awhile. Then she lifted it and spoke.

"Olfan," she said, "are we alone? That which I have to say must be overheard by none."

"We are alone, queen," he answered, glancing round, "but these walls have ears."

"Olfan, draw near."

He obeyed, and leaning forward she spoke to him almost in a whisper, while the others clustered round to hear her voice.

"You must call me queen no more," she said in a voice broken with humiliation. "I am no goddess. I am but a mortal woman, and this man," and she pointed to Otter, "is no god. He is only a dwarf."

She paused, watching the effect of her words. An expression of astonishment swept across the king's face, but it was her boldness rather than the purport of her speech that caused it. Then he smiled.

"Perhaps I have guessed as much," he answered, "and yet I must still call you by that name, seeing that you are the queen of all women, for, say, where is there another so lovely, so brave or so great? Here, at least, there are none," and he bowed before her with a stately courtesy that would have become any European gentleman.

Now it was Leonard's turn to look astonished. There was nothing in the king's words to which he could take objection, and yet he did not like their tone. It was too full of admiration, and, moreover, it seemed to him that Olfan was not in the least disappointed to discover as a fact that Juanna was only a woman, a supposition that was fully established by his next speech.

"I am glad to learn from your lips, O queen, that you are no goddess, but a mortal lady, seeing that goddesses are far away, and we men must worship them from afar, whereas women we may love," and again he bowed.

"My word!" said Leonard to himself. "This king is going to set himself up as my rival. I almost wish I put things on a more satisfactory footing, but of course it is absurd. Poor Juanna!"

As for Juanna herself, she started and blushed. Here was a new trouble, but however disagreeable it might prove to be now was no time to show displeasure.

"Listen, Olfan," she said. "This is not an hour for pretty speeches that mean nothing, for it seems that before the light dawns again I may well be dead and far beyond all love and worship. This is our tale: We came to your land to seek adventures, and also to win those red stones that you name the blood of Aca, which among the white people are much prized as ornaments for their women, and that is why I, who am a woman, urged the deliverer here to undertake this journey, and it is because of my folly that now we all stand in danger of our lives."

"Your pardon, queen," said Olfan bluntly, "but I would ask you one question before you would tell me the end of your tale. What is this white man to you?"

Now Juanna was in a cleft stick. If she said that Leonard was nothing to her, it might possibly be better for him, though it was doubtful whether Olfan would believe her. If, on the other hand, she said that he was her husband, it might be better for her and protect her from the advances of this dignified savage, but against this course her pride revolted. Had she not always indignantly repudiated the validity of that hateful marriage, and, though she loved him, were not she and Leonard in a sense at daggers drawn? Still she must decide, and quickly her common sense told her that under the circumstances it was her pride which must give way.

"He is my husband," she said boldly.

Olfan's face fell. Then a look of doubt came into it, for Juanna's mode of life, every detail of which was known to him, seemed to contradict her statement.

Then Juanna told him all that had occurred, how she had been liberated, how they had journeyed to the country of the People of the Mist.

"And now, Olfan, we have played the game, and we have lost, or so it seems—that is, unless you help us." And she clasped her hands and looked upon him pleadingly.

The king dropped his eyes uneasily, as though he were not willing to contemplate the loveliness which he now learned belonged to the white stranger at her side.

"Have I not said that my power is little, queen?" he answered somewhat sullenly. "Moreover, why should I help those who came to the land to trick us, and who have brought the anger of the gods upon its children?"

"Because we saved your life, Olfan, and you swore to be loyal to us."

"Had it not been for you, queen, my life would not have been in danger. Moreover, I swore fealty to gods, and now the gods are mortals, upon whom the true gods will be avenged. Why, then, should I help you?"

"Because we have been friends, Olfan. You shall help us for my sake."

"For your sake, queen," he said bitterly, "for your sake, who tell me that you are this man's wife, and that you love him to the death? Nay, this is much to ask. Had it been otherwise, had you been unwed and willing to look upon me, the king of this land, with favor, then doubtless I had died for your sake if there were need, but now—!! Have you, then, no better reasons to show why I should risk my life for you and these men?"

"I have two more reasons, king, and if they are not enough then leave us to our fate and let us waste no more breath in words who must prepare to die. The first is that we are your friends and have trusted you, saving your life at the danger of our own and telling you this tale of our own free will. Therefore, in the name of friendship, which you, who are no common man, but a king, should hold sacred, we demand your help, we who have put our lives in the hollow of your hand, knowing that you are of a noble mind and will not betray us. The second is that our interest is your interest. We strive against Nam and the priests, and so do you. If Nam conquers us today, tomorrow it will be your turn, and the snake, whose fangs you must feel, shall in the time to come feed upon you also. Now is the hour of destiny for you and your descendants. Cling to us and break the yoke of Nam and the priests, or desert us and bind that yoke upon your shoulders to your doom. I have spoken. Choose."

Olfan thought awhile and answered:

"Truly your mind is great, queen, and sees far into the darkness of things such as our women have no knowledge of. You should have ruled this country and not I, for then by now Nam, who is my master, would have begged his daily bread at the gates of your palace, and the priests, his servants, had become the hewers of your wood and the drawers of your water. But I will not talk to you of policy, for time is short. Nay, I will deal with your first reason and that alone. You have conjured me in the name of friendship and of my oath and by the memory of service done, and not in vain. I am a man different from that race of men of whom you are, a wild chief of a wild tribe, having little knowledge, yet I have learned these things: Never to break a promise, never to desert a friend and never to forget a service. Therefore, because I swore fealty to you, because you are my friend and because you saved my life, I will protect you to the last, though it may well chance that I can do nothing except to die for you, for, queen, although you can be naught to me while yonder man lives, still I am ready to give my life for you. As for the others, I will say this only—that I will not harm them or betray them. And now I go to speak with certain of the great men who are friends to me and hate the priests, so that when this matter comes on for judgment they may lift up their voices in your favor, for nothing can be done except by policy—that is, not now. Shortly I will return to lead you to the temple. Till then farewell." And he bowed and was gone.

CHAPTER XX.

Juanna had scarcely restored the remainder of her deadly medicine to its hiding place when the curtains were drawn and Nam entered. After his customary salutations, which on this occasion were more copious than usual, he remarked blandly that the moon had risen in a clear sky.

"Which means, I suppose, that it is time for us to start," said Leonard gruffly.

Then they set out, Juanna in her monk-like robe and Otter in his red fringe and a goatskin cape which he insisted upon wearing.

"I may as well die warm as cold, baas," he explained, "for of cold I shall know enough when I am dead."

At the palace gate Olfan and a guard were waiting, but they found no opportunity of speaking with him. Here also were gathered a great number of priests, who preceded and followed them. The procession being formed, they were led solemnly to a different gate of the temple from that by which they had entered it on previous occasions. This time the secret passages were avoided, and they passed up a broad avenue through the center of the amphitheater to seats that had been prepared for them on that side of the pool which was farthest from the colossal idol. As before, the temple was crowded with thousands of human beings, and their advance through it was very impressive, for the priests chanted as they walked, while the multitude preserved an ominous silence. At first Leonard was at a loss to know why they were placed on the hither side of the pool, but presently he saw the reason. In front of the chairs to be occupied by Juanna and Otter an open space of rock was left, semicircular in shape, on which were set other seats to the number of 30 or more. These seats were allotted to elders of the people, who, as Leonard rightly guessed, had been chosen to act as their judges, and the position was selected for their convenience and in order that the words spoken might be audible to a larger proportion of the vast audience.

When Juanna and Otter were seated and Leonard and Francisco had taken their places behind them, Nam came forward and addressed the council of elders and the multitude beyond.

"Elders of the People of the Mist," he said, "I have conveyed your wishes to the holy gods, who but lately have deigned to put on the flesh of men and visit us, their people—namely, that they should meet you here and talk with you of the trouble which has come upon the land. And now the gracious gods have assented to your wish, and behold they are face to face with you and with this great company of their people. Now be pleased to make known what you desire to the gods, that they may answer you either with their own mouths or by the voice of me, their servant."

He ceased, and after a pause, during which the people murmured angrily, an elder rose and said:

"We would know of you how it is, O Aca and O Jal, that the summer has deserted the land. Now our strait is very sorry, for famine will come upon us with the winter snows. Awhile ago, O Aca and O Jal, you changed the worship of the land, forbidding the victims who had been prepared to be offered up at the spring festival, and, lo! there has been no spring. Therefore we ask a word of you on this matter, for the people have consulted together and say by our voice that they will have no gods who kill the spring. Speak, O ye gods, and you, Nam, speak also, for we would learn the reason of these evils, and from you, O Nam, we would learn how it comes that you have proclaimed gods in the land whose breath has destroyed the sunshine."

"You ask me, O People of the Mist," answered Juanna, "why it is that the winter stretches out his hand over the slumber of the spring, forbidding her to awake, and I will answer you in few words and short. It is because of your disobedience and the hardness of your hearts, O ye rebellious children. Did ye not do sacrifice when we forbade you to take the blood of men? Aye, and have not our servants been stolen secretly away and put to death to satisfy your lust for blood? It is for this reason, because of your disobedience, that the heavens have grown hard as your own hearts and will not bless you with their sunshine and their gentle rain. I have answered you."

Then again the spokesman of the elders arose and said:

"We have heard your words, O Aca, and they are words of little comfort, for to sacrifice is the custom of the land, and hitherto no evil has befallen us because of that ancient custom. Yet if there has been offense it is not we who have offended, but rather the priests in whose hands these matters lie, and as for your servants we know nothing of them or of their fate. Now, Nam, make answer to the charges of the gods and to the questions of the people, for you are the chief of their servants, and you have proclaimed them to be true gods and set them over us to rule us."

Thus adjured, Nam stood forward, and his mien was humble and anxious, for he saw well that his accusers were not to be trifled with, and that his life, or at least his power, was at stake, together with those of the gods.

"Children of the Mist," he began, "your words are sharp, yet I do not complain of them, for, as you shall learn, my fault has been grievous. Truly, I am the chief of the servants of the gods, and I am also the servant of the people, and now it would seem that I have betrayed both gods and people, though not of my own will. Listen. Ye know the legend that has come down to us—how that Aca and Jal should reappear in the land wearing the shapes of the fair white maiden and a dwarf. Ye know also how they came, as had been promised, and how I showed them to you here in this temple, and ye accepted them. Ye remember that then they put away the ancient law and forbade the sacrifices, and by the hand of their servant, who is named deliverer, destroyed two of the priests, my brethren, in a strange and terrible fashion. Then I murmured, though they threatened me with death, but ye overruled my words and accepted the new law, and since then all things have gone ill. Now, after that night I took council with my heart, for it seemed wonderful to me that the gods should discard their ancient worship, and I said to my heart, Can these be true gods, or have I perchance been duped? Then I held my peace and set myself to watch, and now after much watching—alas! that I must say it to my shame—I have discovered that they are no true gods, but wicked liars who have sought to usurp the places of the gods."

He paused, and a roar of rage and astonishment went up from the assembled thousands.

"It has come at last," whispered Leonard into Juanna's ear.

"Yes, it has come," she answered. "Well, I expected it, and now we must face it out."

When the tumult had subsided, the spokesman of the elders addressed Nam, saying:

"These are heavy words, O Nam, and having uttered them you must prove them, for until they are proved we will not readily believe that there live human beings so wicked that they dare to name [illegible] these to be Aca and Jal, we accepted them, perhaps too readily and after too short a search. Now you denounce them as liars, but we will not disclaim them whom we have once received till we are sure that there is no room for error. It may chance, Nam, that it would please you well to cast aside those gods who have threatened you with death and do not love you."

[illegible] Nam, "if I dared to speak as I have spoken, not having testimony to establish a charge so dreadful as that which I bring against these wanderers. Nor should I seek to publish my own shame and folly were I not forced to it by knowledge that, did I conceal, it would make me a partner of their crime. Listen. This is the tale of those whom we have worshiped. The fair woman, as she herself told us, is named Shepherdess of the heavens, and she is the wife of the white man who is named deliverer, and the dwarf dweller in the waters is their servant, together with the second white man and the others. Dwelling in a far country, these men and the woman chanced to learn the story of our people—how I shall show you presently—and also that we find in the earth and use in the ceremonies of the temple certain red and blue stones which, among the white people, are of priceless value. These, being adventurers who seek after wealth, they determined to steal, and to this end the Shepherdess learned our language, and also by the help of the dwarf how to play the part of Aca, while he, dog that he is, dared to take the holy name of Jal. I will be short. They accomplished their journey, and the rest you know. But, as it happened, none of the stones they covet have come into their hands, except that one which the Shepherdess wears upon her forehead, and this she brought with her.

"Now, People of the Mist, when doubts of these gods had entered into me, I made a plan. I set spies to watch them in the palace yonder, those spies being the wife who was given to the dwarf and her handmaidens; also I caused their black servants to be seized and thrown in to the snake, one or two of them at a time, for of this I was sure—that if they had power they would protect their servants; but, as the snake knows, those men were not protected. Meanwhile reports came to me from the women, and more especially from Saga, the granddaughter of my brother, who was given as a bride to Jal. This was their report—that the dwarf behaved himself like a cur of low birth, and that when he was in liquor, which was often, he babbled of his doings with the deliverer in other lands, though all that he said they could not tell me, because even now he has little knowledge of our tongue. When these tales came to my ears, you may guess, O People of the Mist, that if I had doubted before now my very heart was shaken, and yet I had no proof. In my darkness I prayed to the gods for light, and, lo! light came. Among the followers of these wanderers was a woman, and but yesterday this woman came to me and confessed all. Forty years ago she had fled from among our people, I know not why, but she took with her a knowledge of our secrets. It was she who told them of the gods and the story of the gods and instructed them how they should deceive us and win the red stones which they desired. But now her heart repents her of the evil, and I will summon her before you that you may judge between me and these liars who have brought me to this shame. Bring forth the woman."

There was a silence, and so intense was the interest that no sound came from the audience, which watched for the appearance of the witness. Presently Soa advanced from the shadows at the foot of the colossus, and, escorted by two priests, took her stand in the center of the semicircle of the judges.

"Speak, woman," said Nam.

Then Soa spoke. "I am of the People of the Mist," she said, "as ye may know by looking on me and hearing me. I was the daughter of a priest, and 40 years ago, when I was young and fair, I fled the land for my own reason and traveled south for three months' journey till I came to a village on a mighty river, where I dwelt for 20 years, earning my livelihood as a doctress of medicine. Then there came into the village a white man, whose wife gave birth to a daughter and died. I became the nurse of that daughter. She is the woman who sits before you, and her name is Shepherdess. Twenty years more went by, and I desired to return to my own land that I might die among my people. I told the tale of my land and of its wealth to the Shepherdess and her husband, the deliverer, for I dared not travel alone. Therefore, in my wickedness, I showed them how they might pass themselves off as the gods of the People of the Mist come back according to the legend, for I saw that the dwarf, the deliverer's servant, was shaped like to the shape of the statue of Jal, who sits in stone above you. Being greedy, they fell into the plan, for, above all things, they desired to win the precious stones, but when we were come hither my heart was troubled because of the evil which I had done, and yesterday I escaped to Nam and told him all the tale that you have heard. That is the story, People of the Mist, and now I pray your mercy and your forgiveness."

Soa ceased, and Leonard, who had been watching the multitude, whispered to Juanna:

"Speak quickly if you can think of anything to say. They are silent now because of their astonishment, but in another minute they will break out, and then our chance will be gone."

"People of the Mist," cried Juanna, taking the hint, "you have heard the words of Nam and the words of her who was my servant. They dare to tell you that we are no gods. So be it. On this matter we will not reason with you, for can the gods descend to prove their godhead? We will not reason, but I will say this in warning—put us away if you wish, and it may well chance that we shall suffer ourselves to be put way, since the gods do not desire to rule over those who reject them, but would choose rather to return to their own place. Yet for you it shall be an evil and an unlucky day when you lift a hand against our majesty, for in going we will leave you that by which we shall be remembered. Aye, we will bequeath to you three things—famine and pestilence and civil war, which shall rage among you and destroy you till ye are no more a people. Ye have suffered our servants to be murdered and disobeyed our commands, and it is for this reason, as I have told you, that the sun shines no more and the summer will not come. Complete your wickedness if ye will and let the gods follow by the path that their servants trod, and then, People of the Mist, ye shall reap as ye have sown, and death and desolation shall be your harvest. And now for that base slave who has borne false witness against us. Among the many things she told you one thing she left untold—that she is daughter to Nam, the priest; that she fled the land because she was chosen bride to the snake and is therefore an apostate worthy of death. One word also as to Nam, her father. If that tale were true which he has told you, then he himself is condemned by it, for doubtless he knew it all at the beginning, from the lips of his daughter Soa, and knowing it it would seem that he dared to set up gods in the land whom he believed to be false, trusting thereby to increase his own power and glory, and when they failed him because of his wickedness then he did not scruple to cry aloud his shame. I have spoken, People of the Mist. Now judge between us and let fate follow judgment, for we renounce you."

She ended, her face alight with anger and her eyes flashing with excitement, and so great was the power of her eloquence and beauty that it seemed to throw a spell of silence over the hearts of her fierce and turbulent audience, while Soa slunk back into the shadow and Nam cowered visibly beneath them.

"It is false, O people!" cried the high priest in a voice trembling with rage and fear. "My daughter told me the tale for the first time at dawn today."

His voice awoke the audience, as it were, and instantly there arose a babel of sounds that rent the very skies. "His daughter! He says that she is his daughter! Nam owns his crimes!" yelled some "Away with the false gods!" shouted others. "Touch them not! They are true gods and will bring a curse upon us!" answered a third party, among whom Leonard recognized the voice of Olfan. And so the tumult went on. For a full ten minutes it raged till the exhaustion of those that caused it brought it to an end, and Juanna, who all this while sat silent as some lovely marble statue, became aware that the spokesman of the elders was once more addressing the multitude.

"People of the Mist," he said, "hold your peace and hearken to me. We have been chosen judges of this matter, and now, having consulted together, we will give judgment, and you shall be bound by it. As to whether these who are named Aca and Jal be true gods or false we say no word, but if they be false gods then surely Nam is guilty with them."

Here a shout of assent burst from the audience, and Leonard, watching the high priest, saw him tremble.

"Yet they have told us by the mouth of her who sits before you that it is because of our offenses that the sun has ceased to shine at their command. Therefore at their command it can be made to shine. Then let them give up this sign or let them die, if indeed they are mortal, for if they are not mortal we cannot kill them; and this shall be the sign which they must give: If tomorrow at the dawn the mists have vanished and the sun shines red and clear on the snows of yonder mountain, then it is well, and we will worship them, but if the morning is cold and mist laden then, true gods or false, we will hurl them from the head of the statue into the pit of the snake, there to be dealt with by the snake or to deal with him as it may chance. That is our judgment, People of the Mist, and Nam shall carry it out, if need be, for he shall keep his power and his place until all these wonders are made clear, and then he shall himself be judged according to their issue."

Now the great mass of the people cried aloud that this was a wise and just saying, but others were silent, for though they did not agree with it they dared not dispute the judgment. Then Juanna rose and said:

"We have heard your words, and we will withdraw to consider them, and by dawn you shall see us seated on the black one yonder, but whether we will cause the sun to shine or choose to pass to our own place by the path of boiling waters we do not know, though it seems to me that the last thing is better than the first, for we weary of your company, People of the Mist, and it is not fitting that we should bless you longer with our presence. Nevertheless, should we choose that path, those evils which I have foretold shall fall upon you. Olfan, lead us hence."

The king stepped forward with his guards, and the procession passed back toward the palace solemnly and in silence, for none attempted to bar their way. They reached it safely at exactly 10 o'clock by Leonard's watch.

"Now let us eat and drink," said Leonard when they stood alone in the throneroom, "for we shall need all our strength tonight."

"Yes," answered Juanna, with a sad smile, "let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die."

CHAPTER XXI.

Then Leonard told her of his love, speaking to her earnestly, hopefully and most tenderly, as such a man might speak to the woman whom he worshiped and with whom in some few hours he expects to travel to that shore of which we know nothing, though day and night we hear the waves that bear us onward break upon its beach. They talked for long, and ever while they talked Juanna grew gentler and more human, as the barriers of her pride melted in the fire of her passion and the shadow of death gathered thicker upon her and the man she loved. At length her strength gave way utterly, and she wept upon Leonard's breast like some frightened child, and from weeping sank into deep slumber or swoon, he know not which. Then he kissed her upon the forehead, and carrying her to her bed laid her down to rest awhile before she died, returning himself to the throneroom. Here he found Francisco and Otter.

"Look here, baas," said the dwarf, producing from beneath his goatskin cloak an article which he had employed the last hour in constructing. It was a fearful and a wonderful instrument, made out of the two sacrificial knives that had been left by the priests on the occasion of the abstraction of the last of the settlement men. The handles of these knives Otter had lashed together immovably with strips of hide, forming a weapon two feet or more in length, of which the curved points projected in opposite directions.

"What is that for, Otter?" said Leonard carelessly, for he was thinking of other things.

"This is for the crocodile to eat, baas. I had seen his brothers caught like that before in the marshes of the Zambezi," replied the dwarf, with a grin. "Doubtless he thinks to eat me, but I have made another food ready for him. Ah, of one thing I am sure—that if he comes out there will be a good fight, whoever conquers in the end."

Then he proceeded to fix a hide rope to the handles of the knives, and having made it fast about his body with a running noose he coiled its length, which may have measured some 30 feet, round and round his middle, artfully concealing its bulk, together with the knives, beneath his cloak and moocha.

"Now I am a man again, baas," he said grimly. "I have done with drink and such follies which I took to in my hours of idleness, for the time has come to fight. Aye, and I shall win, baas. The waters are my home, and I do not fear crocodiles, however big—no, not one bit—for, as I told you, I have killed them before. You will see, you will see."

"I am afraid that I shall do nothing of the sort, Otter," answered Leonard sadly, "but I wish you luck, my friend. If you get out of this mess, they will think you a god and no mistake, and should you only find the sense to avoid drink you may rule here till you die of old age."

"There would be no pleasure in that, baas, if you were dead," answered the dwarf, with a heavy sigh. "Alas! my folly has helped to bring you into this trouble, but this I swear—that if I live, and my spirit tells me that I shall not die tonight, it will be to avenge you. Fear not, baas. When I am a god again, one by one I will kill them all, and when they are dead then I will kill myself and come to look for you."

"It is very kind of you, Otter, I am sure," said Leonard, with something like a laugh, and at that moment the curtains swung aside, and Soa stood before them, accompanied by four armed priests.

"What the deuce!" exclaimed Leonard, springing at her as though by instinct.

"Peace, deliverer!" she said, holding up her hand and addressing him in the Sisuta tongue, which, of course, these with her did not understand. "I am guarded, and my death would be quickly followed by your own. Moreover, it would avail you little to kill me, for I come to bring you hope for the life of her you love and for your own. Listen. The sun will not shine tomorrow at the dawn. Already the mist gathers thick, and it will hold. Therefore the Shepherdess and the dwarf will be hurled from the head of the statue, while you and Baldpate, having witnessed their end, will be kept alive till the autumn sacrifice, then to be offered up with the other victims."

"Why do you come to tell us all this, woman," said Leonard, "seeing that we knew it already—that is, with the exception of the news of the postponement of our own fate, which I, for one, do not desire? What hope is there in this story? If you have nothing better to say, get you gone, traitress, and let us see your hateful face no more!"

"I have something more to say, deliverer. I still love the Shepherdess as you love her, and," she added, with emphasis, "as Baldpate yonder also loves her. Now, this is my plan: Two must die at dawn, but of those two the Shepherdess need not be one. The morning will be misty, the statue of the god is high, and one or two of the priests alone will see the victim shrouded in her black robe. What if a substitute can be found, so like to her in shape and height and features that in the twilight and beneath the shadow of the hood none shall know them apart?"

Leonard started. "Who can be found?"

Slowly Soa raised her thin hand and pointed to Francisco. "There stands the man," she said. "Were he wrapped in the cloak of Aca who should know the one from the other? The pool and the snake do not give back that which they have swallowed."

If Leonard had started before, now he fairly recoiled as the full meaning of this terrible proposition took possession of his mind. He looked at Francisco, who stood by wondering, for the priest did not understand the Sisuta dialect.

"Tell him," he said.

"Wait awhile," he answered hoarsely. "Supposing that this were carried out, what would happen to the Shepherdess?"

"She would be concealed in the dungeons of the temple in his dress and under his name," and again she pointed to Francisco, "until such time as a chance can be found for her to escape or to return to rule this people unquestioned and with honor. My father alone knows of this plot, and because of his love for me he suffers me to try it, desperate as it seems; also, for I will tell you all the truth, he is himself in danger, and he believes that by means of the Shepherdess, who, when she reappears, will be held by the people to be immortal, having survived the sacrifice, he may save his life when the day of his own trial comes."

"And do you think," said Leonard, "that I will trust her alone to you, wicked and forsworn as you are, and to the tender mercies of your father? No, it is better that she should die and have done with her fears and torments."

"I did not ask you to do so, deliverer," answered Soa quietly. "You will be taken with her, and if she lives you will live with her. Is that not enough? These men here come to bear you and Baldpate to the dungeons. They will bear you and the Shepherdess, knowing no difference, that is all. Now, tell him. Perchance he may not be willing to accept."

"Francisco, come here," said Leonard in a low voice and speaking in Portuguese, and he told him all, while Soa watched them with her glittering eyes. As the tale went on the priest turned ashen pale and trembled violently, but before it was finished he ceased to tremble, and Leonard, looking at his face, saw that it was alight as with a glory.

"I accept," he said in a clear voice. "I thank heaven that has thus given to me, all unworthy as I am, the boon of perishing in the place of her whom I adore and of expiating my sin in loving her. Come, let me make ready."

"Francisco," muttered Leonard, for his emotion would not suffer him to speak aloud, "you are a saint and a hero. I can only say I wish that I could go through this in your place, for most gladly would I do so, but it is not possible."

"It seems, then, that there are two saints and heroes," replied the priest gently, "but why talk thus? It is the bounden duty of either or both of us to die for her, yet it is far better that I should die that you may live to love and comfort her."

Leonard thought a moment. "I suppose it must be so," he said, "but God knows it is a terrible alternative. How can I trust that woman Soa? And yet if I do not trust her Juanna will be killed at once."

"You must take the chance of it," answered Francisco. "After all, she is fond of her mistress, and it was because she grew jealous that she fled to Nam and betrayed us."

"There is another thing," said Leonard. "How are we to get Juanna away? If once she suspects the plot, there will be an end of it. Soa, come hither."

She came, and he put this question to her, telling her at the same time that Francisco consented to the scheme, and that Juanna slept behind the curtain and might awake at any moment.

"I have that with me which shall overcome the difficulty, deliverer," answered Soa, "for I foresaw it. See here." And she drew a small gourd from her dress. "This is the same water of which Saga gave your black dog to drink when I escaped you. Now mix it with some spirit, go to the Shepherdess, awake her and bid her drink this to comfort her. She will obey, and immediately deep sleep will take her again that shall hold her fast for six hours."

"It is not a poison?" asked Leonard suspiciously.

"No, it is no poison. What need would there be to poison one who must die at dawn?"

Then Leonard did as he was told. Taking a tin pannikin, one of their few possessions, he emptied the sleeping draft into it and added enough native brandy to color the water. Next he went into Juanna's room and found her fast asleep upon the great bed. Going up to her, he touched her gently on the shoulder, saying, "Wake up, love." She raised herself and opened her eyes.

"Is that you, Leonard?" she said. "I was dreaming that I was a girl again and at school at Durban, and that it was time to get up for early service at the church. Oh, I remember now. Is it dawn yet?"

"No, dear, but it soon will be," he answered. "Here, drink this. It will give you courage."

She took the pannikin and drank mechanically.

"How horrid that spirit tastes!" she said, then sank back slowly on the cushion and in another minute was sound asleep again. The draft was strong, and it worked quickly. Leonard went to the curtain and beckoned to Soa and the others. They all entered except the priests, who remained clustered together near the doorway of the great chamber talking in low tones and apparently taking no notice of what passed.

"Take off that robe, Baldpate," said Soa. "I must give you another."

He obeyed, and while Soa was engaged in clothing Juanna's senseless form in the robe of the priest Francisco, drawing his diary from the pocket in his vest where he kept it, rapidly wrote a few lines on a blank page; then, shutting the book, handed it to Leonard, together with his rosary, to which a little ivory crucifix was suspended, saying:

"Let the senora read what I have written here after I am dead, not before, and give her this crucifix in memory of me. Many is the time that I have prayed for her upon it. Perhaps she will wear it after I am gone, and though she is a Protestant sometimes offer up a prayer for me."

Leonard took the book and the rosary, and placing them in an inner pocket turned to Otter and rapidly explained to him the meaning of all that was being done.

By this time Soa, helped by the priest himself, had arrayed Francisco in the black robe of Aca. The white dress she wore in the temple ceremonies he did not put on, for it remained upon Juanna, being completely hidden from sight, however, by the priest's cassock.

"Who would know them apart now?" asked Soa triumphantly, then added, handing Leonard the great ruby which she had taken from Juanna's forehead: "Here, deliverer, this belongs to you. Do not lose the stone, for you have gone through much to win it." Leonard took the gem, and at first was minded to dash it into the old woman's sneering face, but remembering the uselessness of such a performance thrust it into his pocket, together with the rosary.

"Come, let us be going," said Soa. "You must carry the Shepherdess, deliverer. I will say that it is Baldpate who has fainted with fear. Farewell, Baldpate! After all, you are a brave man, and I honor you for this deed. Keep the hood well about the face, and if you would preserve the Shepherdess alive be silent, answering no word whatever addresses you and uttering no cry, however great your fear."

Francisco went to the bed where Juanna lay, and bending down kissed her gently on the forehead; then holding out his hand above her, as though in blessing, he muttered some words of prayer or farewell, and turning clasped Leonard in his arms, kissed him and blessed him also.

"Goodby, Francisco!" said Leonard in a choking voice. "Surely the kingdom of heaven is made up of such as you!"

"Do not weep, my friend," answered the priest, "for there in that kingdom I shall greet you and her."

CHAPTER XXII.

Lifting Juanna in his arms, Leonard hurried from the sleeping apartment to the throneroom, where he stood hesitating, for he did not know what was to happen next. Soa, who had preceded him, stood, surrounded by the four priests and with a torch in her hand, against that wall of the chamber where she had lain bound on the night of the drugging of Otter.

"Baldpate has fainted with fear. He is a coward!" she said to the priests, pointing to the burden in Leonard's arms. "Open the secret way and let us pass on."

Then a priest came forward and pressed upon a stone in the wall, which gave way, leaving a space sufficiently large for him to insert his hand and pull upon some hidden mechanism with all his force, whereon a piece of the wall swung outward as though upon a pivot, revealing a flight of steps, beyond which ran a narrow passage. Soa descended them first, bearing the light, which she was careful to hold in such a way as to keep the figure of Leonard and the burden that he bore in comparative darkness, and after her went two priests, followed by Leonard, carrying Juanna, the rear being brought up by the remaining priests, who closed the secret door behind them.

"So that is how it is done," thought Leonard to himself, turning his head to watch the process, no detail of which escaped him.

Otter, who had followed Leonard from Juanna's chamber, saw them go, though from some little distance, for, like a cur, Otter could see in the dark. When the rock had closed again, he returned to Francisco, who sat upon the bed lost in prayer or thought.

"I have seen how they make a hole in the wall," he said, "and pass through it. Doubtless our comrades, the settlement men, went by that way. Say, shall we try it?"

"What is the use, Otter?" answered the priest. "The road leads only to the dungeons of the temple, and if we got so far we should be caught there, and everything would be discovered, including this trick." And he pointed to the robe of Aca, which he wore.

"That is true," said Otter. "Come, then, let us go and sit upon the thrones and wait till they fetch us."

So they went to the great chairs and sat themselves down in them, listening to the tramp of the guards outside the doorway. Here Francisco resumed his prayers, while Otter sang songs

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1895.

Favoring This Country.

Argentine has been kind to the American people. The new tariff law lately put in force in the Argentine Republic makes distinct reductions in favor of the United States which will be of very material help to our manufacturers, provided they are prompt to take advantage of the odds in their favor. There is one point that United States shippers must be careful about, and that is to prepare the packages for shipment in accordance with requirements of the natives. In this respect we have been losers where we could have been gainers, as foreign manufacturers are scrupulously careful about recognizing all the native peculiarities and conforming the shipments to the transportation needs in the country they are shipping to. An account of the Argentine tariff says that marked reductions have been made in articles produced in the United States. For example, the reduction in the duties on pitch pine will reach about $250,000 a year. Crude petroleum figures, it is believed, on the free list, and the duty on farm wagons is reduced from 60 per cent. to 10 per cent. On canned fruits and vegetables a reduction of 50 per cent. has been made from the former rate—80 per cent. Some of these reductions mean a larger market for this country, while the last two practically throw open to our exporters a new market, with great trade possibilities. It rests with American commercial enterprise to go in and possess that land.

It is high time all contrivances that exist for imprisoning debtors be abolished. In nearly every state are legal forms by which under court judgments people may be imprisoned. It matters not how the debt may have been incurred or whether it has been judicially determined by form of judgment, no imprisonment for debt should be permitted to exist in this country. It is somewhat remarkable in this connection, too, that however slack the law may be in punishing crime, there is no lack of ways by which people who have incurred debts and are unable to pay can be railroaded into prison. Numbers of such instances come up, especially from Illinois every little while.

There is no more reason why school commissioners should be elected by a popular vote in Milwaukee than in any other town or city. This legislation in favor of the largest cities and excluding the smaller ones is a mistake, as really no reason exists why all should not be treated alike. If a bill gives Milwaukee a good thing and improves its municipal government what reason exists why Racine, Oshkosh, La Crosse, Madison and other places should not receive the same. Let our representatives from Racine and Kenosha counties protest against this exclusiveness.

Some people never learn even in the bitter schools of experience, but there is no school in which to really learn like that of finances. Ones pocket is a good school, and the Kansas and Colorado people have been taught a lesson they will not forget in a hurry. No one will ever know the sums that have been refused to be loaned out in the great west, and no one will ever know the sums that have been called in because of the reckless and incendiary course of the Populist leaders and speakers.

It is not the amount of ground in the area of a city that indicates the size of it. London with a popluation of 4,200,000, covers but 118 square miles. Paris with over 2,000,000, covers only 30 square miles. Chicago with 1,200,000 occupies 162 square miles, or more than any city in the world. Philadelphia with a population but a few thousand under Chicago, covers 129 square miles. New York city with a population of 1,600,000, has but a total area of 41½ square miles, or 26,500 acres.

The importers and the agents of European factories in our eastern cities are much concerned over our tariff laws. Yet there is a great political party, and its president, who apparently believes that the interests of England and Europe should be legislated for rather than for our own country.

Chicago has secured an appropriation of four millions of dollars for a new post-office building, the bill having passed both branches of congress within the last ten days. We are reminded that Racine has an appropriation somewhere buried in one of the departments, with little hope, apparently, that it will see daylight during the present administration.

Such is the rage for athletes in our colleges that it is said rival colleges are enticing crack players from each other by the offer of free tuition. The only wonder on the part of those who read this, is that there is any time left the students to attend to the studies they are supposed to attend to at all.

The time set by our legislature in which to present new business expires next week. Of making new laws there appears to be no end and the same is true of remodelling old laws, so much so that it would not be surprising if some member would draft a bill to amend the ten commandments.

It is observed at Madison that lobbyists are neither "ordered up" or allowed to "pass."

Why not petition our legislature to change the date of ground hog day?

Integrity of Gold and Greenbacks.

We often hear the charge by our Democratic friends that the present financial crisis is, in some mysterious way connected with 'Republican extravagance,' misrule or mismanagement. This is but natural and a mere illustration of a well-known principle. A little reflection, however, leads to the irresistible conclusion that our present troubles are but the legitimate result of the political revolution of 1892.

Since 1816 England has had but one standard of value—gold. This measure of value was adopted by us in 1834 and for twenty-eight years following we had but one currency—gold. The civil war caused a suspension of specie payment and the government was obliged to resort to the greenback to supply itself with a circulating medium.

This currency was greatly depreciated and remained so until January, 1879. In 1873 the government by its resumption act promised to redeem those greenbacks in gold; but while there was no want of confidence among the people that it would do its utmost to fulfil its promises, the people had not confidence in its present ability, and as a consequent result our currency remained depreciated until 1879 when by the negotiation of $50,000,000 in bonds there was in the treasury vaults $120,000,000 in gold to redeem $346,000,000 in greenbacks. Then the people considered the reserve sufficient and the banking branch of the government was, in the minds of the people, solvent.

Under our Republican laws this gold reserve remained intact and the confidence of the people undisturbed until the wave of Populism and other "isms" commenced to sweep over the country. Free and unlimited coinage of silver was one of its incidents. Already the credit of the country was taxed to its utmost in maintaining the paradox that that 25 8-10 grains of gold is precisely equal to 9 13-100 grains of gold, the result of silver legislation.

The people of the world and our creditors, commenced to become alarmed. The election of 1892 proclaimed to the world that the people of the United States had adopted a platform pledged to revolutionize our existing financial policy. Our congress was composed of a heterogeneous mass of politicians with ideas of financial reform almosts as numerous as their constituencies. But one idea seemed to be agreed upon, and that was to change the order of things.

Investors were dismayed and capital terrorized. Foreign holders of our industrial securities sold and demanded their pay in the currency of the civilized world—gold. Holders of greenbacks presented them for gold redemption. Gold was exported. Gold was hoarded. In other words there was a run upon the bank of the government. The sale of bonds for gold brought no relief because congress still threatened. People would not invest in our securities for fear that they would not, under future legislation, be able to get back as good money as they loaned.

While probably no one doubted the good intentions of the government to maintain its present currency, (gold, silver and paper, upon a parity,) the ability to do so was doubted.

It is unnecessary to discuss the relative merits of gold or silver as money metals. Confessedly so long as we trade with and borrow from foreign countries, we must maintain the confidence of those foreign nations in our intention and ability to pay in their standard of value—gold. That we must borrow foreign capital is indisputable. Europe was accumulating wealth ages before our existence. Our resources and industries are so vast that we must under commercial necessity, become debtors. Our standards of value must correspond. To have two measures of value would be as senseless as to have two yardsticks of different length. It is not enough that we have a currency which suits ourselves—it must be acceptable to the trade centers of the world. Legislation must be adopted which will convince the world that we intend to remain, as before, upon a sound financial basis, and that our currency will be at all hazards redeemed in the money of the civilized world. The influence of such a policy is shown by the present lull resulting from the president's announced determination to maintain our monetary unit, and were it not for the indefensible action of congress in refusing to disregard their 1892 platform, much of the lost confidence would be restored. The inability of the present congress to adopt hostile measures has also much to do with a cessation of gold withdrawals.

The foregoing are some of the causes though not all, by which have been brought about the threatening and almost ruinous condition in which our financial system is today involved.

For Capital Punishment.

The wholesale pardons of Governor Peck just before going out of office will not be soon forgotten by the people of Wisconsin. They do not relish this turning out of murderers and rascals after a brief incarceration, especially when sentences of imprisonment for life were in question. This pardon escapade has revived the question of capital punishment and there would be no surprise if the feeling that nothing but capital punishment is a sufficient penalty for murderers, increases to the extent that the legislature will be compelled to take cognizance of the desires of the people.

The German reichstag in view of the loss of the Elbe, has undertaken to solve the problem of safer ocean passages. It is a knotty problem, too deep for a country to tackle which has so little invested in ocean vessels as has the United States. But if Germany will allow us to suggest, we would recommend a little more ballast in the way of American meats on the eastward trips of her steamers.

Indianapolis appears to have a mania for fires. It has been pretty cold weather and now that natural gas is giving out it may be that the Hoosiers are loth to admit that they need coal and are bound to keep warm even at the expense of burning up half of the town. Perhaps a thorough investigation as was had in Milwaukee, may reveal in the Indiana capital a nest of fire bugs.

The telephone war goes merrily on. Competition is encouraged, even invited, almost everywhere except in Racine. At Niles, Mich., a new company, just commencing operations, is furnishing service at $20 per year and now the old Bell company is attempting to hold its customers by giving free service.

After reading the proceedings of the recent stormy meeting in the city council chamber, the mind naturally turns to Romans, first chapter, twenty-second verse:

Financial Hercules no Match For Patriotism.

The principles of finance are not difficult or obscure and there is no more reason for differences upon it than upon any other exact science, but the application of the principles to the varied conditions of a country so large as ours, is difficult in the extreme, and calls for the greatest measure of experience, observation and practical knowledge.

Finance is a system, and as such is not a question which should provoke heated political debate. The peace and prosperity of nations across the sea depend largely upon the wisdom of our financial system, and as an international problem it should not enter into party strife in this country. Party leaders have no right to draw lines, distribute the offices or divide the emoluments by reason of strained differences of opinion upon a question which affects our nation, and all other nations of the earth and about which no patriot should see a chance for disagreement.

We maintain there is nothing so deserving of attention, so deserving of candid thought and study as the question of finance. We may have upon our statute books laws which interfere with the individual liberty of the citizen, and yet the American people can stand up under the burden. We may have upon the statute books laws which are unjust in interfering with the proper rights of property, and yet our country may prosper. But we cannot crystalized into a statute, and make it the law of the land, any idea which makes, either at home or abroad, the soundness of our financial system a matter of question. Our legislators at Washington in the discharge of their duties, do not legislate for the American people alone. The questions of finance touch not alone our own people, but they touch the people of every country with whom we are carrying on financial transactions. There may be those who have discovered the art of making this country of ours, within and of itself, able to maintain a money system discredited elsewhere, and yet not suffer for it; but if there be, they have not demonstrated by the events of history, that the thing has been accomplished. We cannot, if we try, separate the United States and its financial system from the other countries of the world and their financial systems, until we have builded about us a wall, as effectual as the Chinese wall, and we can not maintain a system which does not accord with the financial systems of other countries, until it is determined by statute that we will carry on no business transactions except with our own people. Therefore, however, friendly we may feel to any money, whether it be of metal or of paper, unless it is evident by facts, instead of theory, that that money will meet the obligations of the people of this country, both at home and abroad, this country cannot afford to enter upon it.

No experiments with finance can be undertaken without danger and no system of finance should be undertaken unless it possesses the confidence of the people, which it can only obtain when every dollar of its standard of value, in other words its currency, its money, either is intrinsically or representatively of the value it purports to be. Every experimental statute upon the question, so far as we know, has proved a failure and usually brought about financial distress. It may be confidently asserted that there never was a nation, however old or powerful, but what suffered from panics and financial disorders immediately that they entered upon a monetary system that was inherently unsound. The financial depression through which this country has just passed, had for its culminating cause, experimental legislation, and it found for its results—as was predicted by the financial students here and the observer abroad at the time it was finding its enactment—in what the people have just witnessed. Unwise legislation has produced panics, and will again, with less chances of recovery because of lessened energies and depleted resources. It is worthy the attention of every citizen, whether he be a manufacturer, merchant or above all the laborer whose only income is the money he receives for his daily toil, to consider well the question whether or not this great country, God's heritage among the nations of the earth, can afford to have any other than the very best financial system that the world has ever known or that human wisdom can devise.

It is when men cease to be patriots and become mere politicians, puffed up with their own vain glorious importance and the belief that the safety of the nation depends upon the success of this party or that party, that the nation is imperiled and our financial system totters because of lack of confidence.

It is not true that a nation is no stronger than the weakest link that binds its states together, it is the average integrity and intelligence of its people, that cements and perpetuates a republic.

Cleveland and Hawaii.

It will be quite in keeping with other inconsistencies of the Cleveland administration to bring action against the Hawaiian republic for damages to American citizens, growing out of penalties inflicted on participants in the late revolution on that island. No influence was more instrumental in bringing about the uprising than was the attitude of Cleveland, Gresham and Willis. For the United States to turn about now and demand indemnity will be to announce to the world that we are a nation, not only devoid of integrity and honor but base enough to heap insult upon injury. If Americans have been wronged in Hawaii, they have a better case against the Cleveland administration than they have against the Dole government, and an impartial international board of arbitration would so find.

The reprimand administered Attorney Erwin by the presiding judge in the Ging murder trial when the attorney for the defendant, Harry Hayward, attempted to exclude the evidence of Adry Hayward on the plea that Adry was insane was very tersely put. Harry's attorneys will find it necessary to convert the state of Minnesota into a gigantic insane asylum if they would do justice to the people who believe Adry's story. Their efforts to make use of the insanity screen had better be reserved for their client, for in view of the testimony, that would seem to be the only thing that will save his neck.

If the United States really wants to go into the railroad business the government should take charge of the Pacific roads. If not, the best way out of the swindle is to take the $61,000,000 offered by the security holders, if it is made a strictly cash deal. It will prove an expensive lesson which should be valuable as demonstrating that it is a doubtful policy for our government to enter the railroad or banking business.

Undesirable Immigration.

One of the features of the immigration statistics of the past year has been the large number of persons who have returned to the old world to remain. The new comers during the last decade have not been of the most desirable character, that is to say, the percentage of undesirable immigrants has been larger than former years and much too large for the best interests of the country. It has been stated that the reverse was the case, but the official figures disabuse the public mind of this idea. It is fully as desirable now as it has been in any time the past five decades, that some kind of immigration law should be enacted that will protect our country from the ever increasing tide of new comers undesirable in every way; but the problem is how to set about to accomplish the desired end. Regulation and not prescription is what is wanted. The present laws are not weak, but they do not fully cover the case. Again they are not enforced in the spirit intended. It is true efforts are made by the government authorities, but are unsupported by popular sentiment. The laws could be made more comprehensive and the government could be much more active in their enforcement.

During the year 1894 there were 288,020 immigrants who landed on our shores undisturbed by the government agents, and therefore must be supposed to conform to the laws. This number was a decrease from the year 1893 of 152,073. In commenting on these figures The Detroit Free Press says:

"This decrease was expected, because the report for the fiscal year showed a great falling off in the number of foreigners who came to this country. In addition to this the bureau gives an estimate of the extent to which emigration has taken place during the calendar year just closed. The number of those who have left our shores, with the presumable intent of returning no more, is fixed at not less than 190,840. Deducting these figures from the immigration total, our absolute gain in population because of foreign immigration is but 97,180, a mere handful compared to the hordes that have sought the advantages of this country in some of the years preceding. As to the character of those who are leaving us the bureau does not pretend to offer any information, but the Immigration Restriction League of Boston has just sent out a review of the year, which proves that the undesirable class of European immigrants is as large as ever. While this showing makes the evils of wholesale immigration appear less formidable than they have in former years, it does not remove the necessity for that restrictive legislation which will insure against the importation of criminals, disease and pauperism. Those who have left are of the class which it would be desirable to have remain. Their departure is due mainly to the hard times, which leaves them without work or without profit in the business enterprises in which they may have engaged. With the return of prosperity there will come an increased influx of those who wish to try their fortune in the new world; and there is no better time to provide for the exclusion of those who would be a detriment rather than an advantage to the country. Strict immigration laws should be passed and their rigid enforcement provided for."

Why Gold Leaves Us.

The reason why gold leaves us is because while we sell much more abroad than we buy, foreigners are, fast as they can, returning the securities they have bought in the past and getting the gold for them. Again our national expenses are more than our receipts and this accounts solely for the issue of additional government bonds and nothing else. If our receipts exceeded our expenses, while the gold would continue to go just the same, yet the government would not be depleted of its cash. This is the reason why gold leaves us and will continue to do so until the conditions are changed. It might also be stated that a further drain is occasioned by the sending back to Europe of our gold to pay the foreigners the returns from their investments in this country. Already from this source it takes several millions of dollars to do this. Every dollar derived by these foreign syndicates who have invested so largely in this country, goes to Europe in the shape of gold dollars. Still if our national revenues were not so horribly depleted it would not have been necessary to issue the government bonds. This is the result solely of Democratic mismanagement and Democratic tariff policy.

American Deer.

At last a movement has started in the direction of preservation of deer that venison may be added to our always growing list of food supplies. Such is the care which Europe is giving to this that in many localities venison may be obtained at even cheaper rates than other animal foods. In many German cities, says a late consul report: "It is a common dish all the year round, and its price is so moderate that only the poorest classes fail to taste it now and then. The reason for this is the high cultivation of forestry and the care with which deer are bred, fed and protected from poachers. Considering the excellence of venison as food and the small cost of rearing deer under protection it is in America especially that steps to form practical deer parks might be easy and of profit. In the neighborhood of great cities the supply of water has to be regulated by the preservation of large districts of more or less mountainous and woody county. In New York, for example, the Croton watershed and the Adirondack reservations might be easily used as deer preserves, and the annual killing and sale of animals of the proper sort would furnish an income far beyond the aggregate salaries of overseers foresters and guards. In Germany great success has attended the crossing of the American wapiti with the native deer. The consul calls attention to the recklessness with which in our country the wild animals have been destroyed, bringing its own punishment, and he urges that our reservations be stocked with wapiti and Virginia deer, and the herds then regularly decimated to supply the markets with cheap and wholesome food. By a very moderate gun license also sports would derive much pleasure, and the parks would be a source of revenue."

Isn't it pretty near time for another presidential hunting tour? The monotony of staying in Washington and really attending to business is something that Cleveland's submissive subjects do not comprehend.

The oldest inhabitant is "singing low" about the weather these days. The past three weeks have made a cold term record that has not been beaten for many years.

Republican Reforms.

It is to the Republican party that all reforms in our state and municipal and equally national affairs, the country must look. Any observing citizen must admit this is true. However well intentioned any Democratic minority may be, the elements that compose that party will inevitably be against any reforms and kill any movement of that nature sought to be carried. This is seen noticeably in congress and in other places. It is very clear that it is within Republican lines that the desired reforms are not only to be conceived but carried out. It may all be true that any reformatory movements may not always be concocted within the party machinery, but the wholesome Republican party platforms are in evidence that Republican methods are clean and have for their desideratum the highest interests of the country.

Republican statesmen have with very rare exceptions by their every act signified their deep interest in the affairs of the people. Their public records show that their measures have seldom failed to have the moral welfare, as well as the business interests of the American people at heart, and it is out this that proves that in the various reformatory movements going on continually, it is shown Republicans are ready to eliminate the defective and put in operation the effective.

SMILES.

The first impressions of printers are often wrong.

The smaller the town, the more its leading citizen struts.

First Undertaker: How's trade?
Second Undertaker: Dead.

Barber (to bald-headed patron): Shave sir? Bald-Head: No, you idiot; hair cut pompadour.

Nothing makes a man more cautious than the conviction that his advice is going to be followed.

"Well, my boy, how did you feel when you proposed?"

"I felt for my hat."

In five minutes a woman can clean up a mans' room in such a way that it will take him five weeks to find out where she put things.

Perdita—Oh, Pen, I'm going to marry a nobleman.

Penelope—That's nothing. I'm going to marry a man.

Barber: Your head is full of dandruff, sir.

Customer: I'm glad you told me. I was under the impression that it was brains.

Made Him Cynical—"Slow times, these!" remarked an idle workman to a hungry tramp. "Slow times!" growled the latter. "I never knew so many fast days.

He (referring to the music): Don't you think I'm slow and a little too soft?

She (absently): Yes. But then you have wealth and position, and that counts for something.

Master: "Did you give the mare her brandy this morning, Pat?"

Pat: "Sure, yer honour, it was a very cowld morning, so we tossed for it, and, faith, the mare lost."

"By Jove, Jack," said the proud father "you are two inches taller than I am. I'm proud of you!"

"Thanks," said Jack. "Now you'll have a chance to have my clothes cut down for yourself."

"Why do you shave yourself?" asked the barber.

"Because," said the tired customer, "it keeps me from loafing on the hair wash; it enables me to avoid being talked to death; and I am the only man who ever did shave me who didn't expect a tip when the thing was finished."

The inmates of English prisons are employed in picking oakum, making coal bags for the navy and mail bags for the general office.

The blanketing of a horse may seem like a small matter, but attention to it at the proper time would have saved the life of many a valuable animal and would have prevented a great deal of suffering and loss.—American Farmer.

Tommy (studying his lesson)—I say, pa, where does the Merrimac rise, and into what sea does it empty?

Pa—I don't know, my son.

Tommy—You don't know, eh? And tomorrow the teacher will lick me on account of your ignorance.—Elmira Echoes.

Mrs. Platt, wife of Thomas C., has a passion for cats. She has a family of fluffy grey kittens who wear red ribbons and behave with most charming dignity when their mistress receives visitors. A big white Angora, with blue eyes and a tail like a feather duster, also shares the luxuries of Mrs. Platt's household.

From Harper's Bazaar:

She was a new telephone girl.

"What number, please?"

"One hundred and fifteen."

"I didn't catch that."

"One hundred—"

"Yes?"

"And fifteen."

"All right. Here is one hundred. Fifteen is busy just now."

Vastness of the British Empire.

The British empire is a political creation unparalleled in the world's history, not only by extent and population, in both which respects it is slightly surpassed by China, but because, with an area of more than 10,000,000 square miles and 325,000,000 inhabitants, it is scattered over the whole globe. It embraces all zones from the icy wilderness of Hudson bay to the tropical jungles of India and the mahogany forests of Honduras; there is scarcely a product which the British province does not bring forth in excellent quality, and not various are the degrees of civilization of its inhabitants from the Kaffirs of the cape to the highly cultivated citizens of Toronto or Sydney. We find with christians of all confessions 200,000,000 Hindoos, about 70,000,000 Mohammedans and 8,000,000 Buddhists and the Bible is printed in thirteen languages and dialects represented in the empire, yet, notwithstanding such promiscuous elements, the government, with rare exceptions, maintains order and no sign of dissolution is visible.—The Forum.

Earth Worms Six Feet Long.

The giant of the earthworms is a creature of Australia known to the scientist as Megascolides Australis. Although it is a monster from four to six feet in length and from one inch to 1¾ inches in diameter, it is as harmless as our common angleworm, which it much resembles both in color and bodily structure. Like our common angleworm, it can only be removed from its burrows with great difficulty. If a portion of the creatures' body be uncovered and grasped, with the intention of pulling it from its sinuous burrow the experimenter is likely to be disappointed, because the worm can hold to the sides of his den until his body is pulled in two.—St. Louis Republic.

New York Weekly: Peddler—Please, sir, perhaps your wife would be pleased if you'd buy one of my "God Bless Our Home" mottoes, beautifully colored and—

Blinkers (savagely)—Fellow! My wife has just applied for a divorce.

Peddler—Ah! Well, here is something she will like then—"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Johnson's Magnetic Oil kills all pains whether internal or external. $1.00 size 50 cts; 50 ct. size 25 cts. W. R. Kirkby.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Sheriff Coomes found that some of his prisoners at Sparta had sawed off two bars of a cell.

John Matheson, who has resided at Elkhorn since 1844, died at that place Saturday, aged 75 years.

Lutherans throughout the state, will celebrate the anniversary of the death of Martin Luther, Feb. 18.

James Densmore's large flouring mill, near Markesen, was burned to the ground causing a loss of $40,000.

The Kemster trial by a committee of the Milwaukee city council, has ended but he committee report has not yet been submitted.

A freight train on the Hancock & Calumet railroad ran into a team of horses at Red Jacket, killing the horses and badly injuring the driver.

Ex-Congressman John F. Finerty of Chicago, and M. J. Murphy of Michigan, spoke to a large gathering of Milwaukee Irishmen last night.

D. R. Davis, a student at Ripon college, will represent that institution at the state oratorical contest which will be held at Appleton next month.

The Ringling Bros' circus, which has wintered at Baraboo ever since it started, will occupy Adam Forepaugh's former quarters in the suburbs of Philadelphia in the future.

A new 13-horse power boiler being used for the first time, exploded at Lancaster but luckily no one was near enough to get injured. The boiler was carrying seventy pounds of steam.

The committee of the American Railway union, who recently visited this city for the purpose of soliciting funds to maintain a lobby at Madison, are at Oshkosh doing missionary duty.

Typohid fever prevails so extensively in Marinette that the city council, fearing it to be from defective plumbing, has ordered the city engineer to make a thorough examination of houses and sewers.

An enterprising farmer of Cottage Grove is buying up old horses, killing them and selling their hides and then cooks the flesh for hogs feed. He has disposed of about 100 old wrecks this winter.

At a mass meeting of Ashland citizens, Saturday night, a civic federation was formed with a membership of 500. The federation will probably take an active part in a non partisan local campaign in the spring.

The Appleton Post says that there is a proposition before the legislature to create a deep waterways commissioner with a salary of $250 a month. This is, no doubt, a covert scheme of our friends, the Prohibitionists.

Milwaukee street railway employes will give a benefit at the Academy of Music, to the wife of John Kennedy, the motorman who was one of the victims of the street car disaster at Kinnickinnic avenue bridge, a week ago.

The Ahnapee & Western railroad has been blockaded with snow for the last two days and the tracks may not be cleared the coming week. In the meantime the passengers and mail are brought to Kewaunee in 'busses.

Patrick McIlwee, section foreman on the Northwestern road at Wales, a small station near Waukesha, was instantly killed Saturday afternoon by a passenger train. The accident was not discovered until the train arrived at Waukesha and blood was found on the cars.

John Byrne, an old employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company, at Janesville, was struck by a passenger engine on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road last night, while going home from his work, and was instantly killed. His head was severed from his body.

The Brown county almshouse was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and after considerable exertion on the part of the attendants the thirty-two nearly helpless and aged inmates were taken from the burning building and placed in the county insane asylum, where they will be comfortably housed until such time as a new structure is erected.

Judge W. F. Bailey of the Seventeenth circuit, announces it as his intention to resign if it can be definitely learned that Gov. Upham will appoint an Eau Claire man for the three years' unexpired term. Judge Bailey wishes to devote all his time to writing law books, one of which has had a tremendous sale, and also to pick up some of his practice, allowed to drop. His announcement occasions some surprise.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Dewitt C. Millions, National Milwaukee home; Charles White, National Milwaukee home; Thomas McCormick Wausau. Additional — Peter Brown, Larrabee, Manitowoc county; Oscar W. Enloe, Rowey, Iowa county. Renewal—Michael F. Harris, Trimbelle, Pierce county. Reissue — August Brammond, Wausau; Festus N. Plumb, Hammond, St. Croix county.

All diseases of the skin cured, and lost complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. W. R. Kirkby.

Henry Rahr, the young man who won the prize of 120 acres of land valued at $5,000 in Florence county, near the city of Commonwealth, at a progressive euchre party given by Dr. H. A. McChesney of Green Bay, last week, was handed the deed to the land yesterday. The tract of land has considerable timber on it.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method to pursue there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Reynolds, well-known in Janesville, is a missionary in Armenia, and although the Turks has sacred many Armenians and destroyed their villages in his locality, he passed through the outrages without injury. He is a cousin of J. T. Wright and Mrs. Edward Ruger of Janesville, and a letter has brought the news of his safety.

Japanese Liver Pellets are small, but great in their effects; no griping; 50 doses 25 cts. W. R. Kirkby.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original—Mary E. Squire (nurse), Shoboygan. Restoration and reissue—Calvin H. Upham (died), Ripon. Increase — Wilbur I. Smith, Whitehall, Trempealeau county. Reissue —David P. Christ, Knapp, Dunn county.

R. C. Taylor, Murfreesboro, Tenn., writes: I have used the Japanese Pile Cure with greatest satisfaction and success. W. R. Kirkby.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Pennsylvania has ninety-nine street railway companies.

A teaspoonful of brandy added to a glass of milk makes it very easy of digestion.

This is a triumphant season for velvets of every color and pattern —L'Art de la Mode.

Thirty-three fatalities have been reported for the last season in the Alps, which is less than the average.

Tweeds in varied qualities and new color-schemes will occupy a prominent place among spring dress goods.

A billion is so much that a man who can count three every second would have to count day and night for 10,000 years to get through with it.

The favors at a recent cotillion were novel and pretty, consisting of silk flags of all nations, gilt and silver orders and hand-painted picture frames.

In ten years the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has rescued 109,000 little children from the inhumanity of their parents.

"Sam" Fessenden, a familiar figure in Republican national conventions, has been unanimously chosen speaker of the Connecticut house of representatives.

Victor Hersley, the eminent English pathologist, says a bullet in the brain stimulates heart action but stops respiration. One dies for want of breath.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has no patience with the crusade against living pictures on the stage while there are so many living pictures to be seen in the boxes.

Seven languages are regularly heard in the meetings of Chicago Christian Endeavor societies — Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, German, Bohemian and Chinese.

"Treasure Island" leads the procession of Stevenson's books in Great Britain. It is in its fifty-second thousand. "Kidnaped" comes next with its thirty-ninth thousand.

The muscles used in speaking the French language are entirely different from those used in speaking English. This is the opinion of Mlle. Julia Freman, a French teacher.

The Marquis of Lorne has incurred the displeasure of the English royal family for his presumption in connecting himself as active partner in a firm of house decorators in London.

Cuba made 300,000,000 cigars last year. Forty millions of these were smoked in Cuba, and 142,000,000 in other countries. The tobacco production of the island is worth about $13,000,000.

Cream-white writing paper is the most correct at present. In place of monogram or address the initials in white script, slightly raised, are used. If any tint is permissible it is pale violet.

What more precious offering can be laid upon the altar of a man's heart than the first love of a pure, earnest and affectionate girl, with an undivided interest in twenty well-tenanted houses?— Roseleaf.

The shrinkage of value of horses last year is estimated to be over $25,000,000, and the total loss in falling off of prices will no doubt aggregate $60,000,000 since the commencement of the present depression of values.

"Uncle," cautioned the city niece, "you ought not to say 'I have came.'" "But what else kin I say," responded the old man, "when I have? I never was a liar, and I'm too old to begin now."—Cincinnati Tribune.

When suffering from nervous headache, which is felt at the base of the brain, try rubbing the painful part of the neck with camphor. Rub hard and for five minutes at a time. This treatment in most cases is apt to bring relief.

Kate Field is violently opposed to prohibition, which she declares, is an error and a pest. She insists that every dyspeptic is "a walking distillery," whose stomach produces alcohol. This is an internal revenue hard to collect.

Wife (visiting the old home)—"Arthur, dear, do you remember that rose-bower over yonder where pa caught us as you gave me the first kiss?"

Husband—"Ah, yes! Has he still got that malacca cane with the silver handle?" —Fliegande Blaetter.

New York's new board of aldermen has fourteen Republicans, fourteen Tammanyites, and two so-called O'Brien Democrats who have voted with the Republicans in the board's organization. Under the state's new constitution the life of the board is three years.

The new underground railway in London will run from Waterloo station under the River Thames to the Mansion house, or lord mayor's residence. The City and South London Underground road, already in existence, is to be extended in the hope of making it pay a better dividend than five-eighths of 1 per cent., which is the best it has done recently.

Hicks—I detest a flatterer.

Wicks—Yes, so do I. By the way, I saw Watkyns talking with you just now. He's one of the worst flatterers I know of anywhere.

Hicks—Yes, I know he is; but he wasn't flattering me. He was only telling me how charming he thought my last little book of poems was.—Somerville Journal.

Chas. Ryan, druggist, Springfield, Ill., writes: "Japanese Pile Cure is a big seller and has given entire satisfaction except in one case, which was made entirely satisfactory by your promptly refunding the $5.00." W. R. Kirkby.

Cuticura

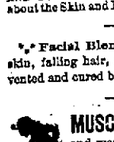
the great SKIN CURE

Instantly Relieves TORTURING Skin Diseases

And the most distressing forms of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, and will in a majority of cases permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail. CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Skin and Blood," 64 pages, mailed free.

Facial Blemishes, pimply, oily, mothy skin, falling hair, and simple baby rashes prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap.



MUSCULAR STRAINS, PAINS and weakness, back ache, weak kidneys, rheumatism, and chest pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

DO not be deceived. The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always

Strictly Pure White Lead

The recommendation of "Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier," "Shipman,"

to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you cheap ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
Chicago Branch,
State and Fifteenth Streets, Chicago.

A GRAND OFFER!
FREE MME. A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH

MME. A. RUPPERT says: "I appreciate the fact that there are many thousands of ladies in the United States that would like to try my World-Renowned FACE BLEACH; but have been kept from doing so on account of price, which is $2.00 per bottle or 3 bottles taken together, $5.00. In order that all of these may have an opportunity, I will give to every caller, absolutely free, a sample bottle, and in order to supply those out of city, or in any part of the world, I will send it safely packed in plain wrapper all charges prepaid, for 25 cents, silver or stamps."

Mme. A. Ruppert

In every case of freckles, pimples, moth, sallowness, blackheads, acne, eczema, oiliness, roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression) FACE BLEACH removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but is a cure. Address

MADAME A. RUPPERT, (Dept. O.)
No. 6 East 14th St., NEW YORK CITY.

HUMPHREYS'

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used 40 years and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

It Cures PILES or HEMORRHOIDS, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding—Itching and Burning; Cracks or Fissures and Fistulas. Relief immediate—cure certain.

It Cures BURNS, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. Relief instant.

It Cures TORN, Cut and Lacerated Wounds and Bruises.

It Cures BOILS, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Scurfy or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

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It Cures SALT RHEUM, Tetters, Scurfy Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Fever Blisters, Sore Lips or Nostrils, Corns and Bunions, Sore and Chafed Feet, Stings of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
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WITCH HAZEL OIL

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

MAGNETIC NERVINE is sold with written guarantee to restore Lost Manhood. Cures weaknesses, Nervous Debility

LIFE AT THE CAPITAL

BILL NYE TELLS OF THE THINGS THAT HAPPEN THERE.

The President and His Receptions and Some of the People Who Drop In on Him—William Ascends the Washington Monument—To Correspondents.

[Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.]

WASHINGTON.

It is said that there are 5,000 tons of money in the vaults of the treasury building here at the present time, and yet one hardly dares to say he has any ready money on hand for fear that the government will want to borrow it. It has only been a little while since it borrowed $50,000,000, and yet the gold reserve is shrinking day by day. To remedy our shortage a law is passed calling for an income tax, and then we have to borrow money to pay the collectors.

I have never been so thoroughly demonetized myself since the time I lectured under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association at Honolulu. I had expected that the door re-

WEARING THE EXAMINER.

ceipts, of which I was to receive 75 per cent, would pay my expenses while there, and I had a round trip ticket which would take me back to San Francisco, but I was unfortunate, for the Young Men's Christian association of Honolulu was not a strong society, and a report got out also that I had made light of the Sandwich Island aristocracy. This was not true.

What I said was that my great-grand-uncle from Maine, a wealthy whaler in 1829, stopped off at Honolulu and was made a good deal of by the mayor, who had him up at his house for dinner.

The native people of Honolulu are sensitive about this incident, it seems, and hate to have it thrown up to them. I did not know that, and so I said to the secretary: "I understand that one of your ancestors had my great-granduncle up home for dinner. Is that so?"

He fidgeted around a good deal, but did not reply. Wishing to open up the best of feeling, of course I said I did not bring up the subject to create trouble. I was only too glad if the people of Honolulu were pleased with him, for we at home always sort of feared that he was so rich he might not agree with them.

This got out among the people, and my lecture was a frost. In the meantime I had lost my return ticket to San Francisco, and my physical culture class did not succeed.

It was at this time that I became demonetized, and no one today knows how to better sympathize with the government than I do.

Recently it has been charged against me that while in Honolulu I wore a copy of The Sunday Examiner two weeks at a time. This charge is made to injure me by people who are envious of my social position. I do not pretend to deny the above charge, but only to extenuate so far as possible and excuse my conduct on the ground that the steamers were not running very regularly at the time, and some one else got my new Examiner while I was taking my studs out of the soiled one.

As soon as times pick up a little in this bombastic country it would be a good idea to erect a new executive mansion. Why, there isn't a policeman in New York who hasn't a better shanty than the president of the United States.

The building was modeled after that of the Duke of Leicester of Dublin, but the cockroaches came from Virginia.

The White House is 170 feet long and 86 feet wide, including a portico.

James Hoban, an Irishman, was the architect. A great many people think that the president lives at the White House and has his office at the capitol, but this is not so. The president lives over a mile and a half from the capitol, and when congress is restless that is none too far, he says.

The president has his office right in the house, and when I say that he has a good inside job for the winter I am betraying no confidence reposed in me. Any one can see that it is more convenient for the president to have his office at home and a hearty hot dinner when the whistle blows for 12 o'clock instead of having to carry a can of cold lunch, consisting of a big pickled cucumber mashed into a custard pie.

The president holds a general public reception or levee from time to time in what is called the blue room. It is fitted up in blue and gold. It is 40 by 30 feet in size and oval in shape. Most of the rooms in the first floor of the White House look as cozy and homelike as the Brooklyn bridge.

I would hate to keep house there, and that is one reason why I have so persistently rejected all overtures from my friends which in any way associated my name with the presidency.

The other day among those waiting to greet the executive and shake him by the hand was a plain man with pallid eyes and 18 carat hair. He had brought his wife, and she had brought the baby. The baby was a new thing even to the parents, and it was trying to look sternly at the chandelier, but its neck was so limber that every little while the object escaped.

The child had evidently been conveyed for a long distance through the cold, for its chin was completely raw from exposure. It had a bottle with nothing in it but space, and over and anon the poor thing made a hungry grab at the cork, while the mother looked over the costumes of other callers and mentally put a price on them.

Mr. Cleveland no doubt enjoys meeting his fellow citizens, but as a general thing he does not expect them to report to him as soon as they are born.

Of course society in Washington must of necessity be somewhat mixed, especially where it is of an official character and subject to almost constant change, but even here I think the line should be drawn somewhere, and it would be a good plan to admit no one into society till after christening.

At the president's New Year reception this year one gent appeared in a neat fitting swallowtail and full evening dress. It is only fair to say here that even the servants at the White House declined to recognize him.

We must do something to suppress this sort of lawlessness, or other nations will poke fun at us. I attended a funeral once when one of the pallbearers, a young man who had not yet matriculated very much, wore tan shoes, a silk hat and a sweater.

Such things as that awake the derision and contumely of effete dynasties and reveal the fact that our ancestors in Great Britain, prior to the invasion by the Romans, ran wild in the marshes where London now stands, ate snails, shells and all, wore nothing but a fur boa (in winter) and shot each other with crossguns.

Let those who wish to do so trace with patient industry their wavering and wabbly lineage back to the Mayflower; but, as for me, I am mighty willing to let bygones be bygones.

Ever since the nuptials of Pocahontas there has been a strain of Indian blood among the F. F. V.'s, and doubtless nobody born under a republican form of government could be more haughty on slighter provocation than those who traced their lineage back to the tepee of Powhatan, or the original life saving station established by Pocahontas.

Pocahontas, it is said, never wore corsets, never shut off the view of the stage by means of a war bonnet, with the carcass of a dead bird in it, never bought Christmas presents for people whom she loathed, nor loaded a Christmas tree with glucose candy and ash receivers for the poor. She never waited till her husband got into bed and then asked him to bring in the oleander. After Mr. Rolfe got bald she did not use his hairbrush and leave her long dark tresses thereon to tickle his phrenology.

Colonel Cornucopia J. Wigwam of Virginia claimed to belong in a distant way to the Pocahontas band of hostiles, and one day he said in an impressive way to Major Borax, a rival who belongs to the other family of which Virginia is composed:

"Sir, I have the blood of Pocahontas in my veins!"

"Never mind, colonel," said Borax, "I shall honor your confidence, sir. I shall never repeat it to any one, sir."

"I am a native of Virginia," said a very bright Washington woman the other evening, "but I am white."

Last week I ascended the Washington monument. I do not claim any special credit for doing so, because there is an elevator which goes to the top every half hour, and I rode.

The top of the monument on a crisp winter morning is a good place to go and cool one's fevered brow.

The site for this great obelisk was chosen by Washington himself. The monument is hollow inside, and it will

THE PRESIDENT RECEIVING.

no doubt some day be worked up into flats. It is the only place in Washington, except the dome of the capitol and Washington's tomb, not utilized for lodgings. In a morning paper you see such little adlets as these:

"Furnished room, cor. W st. and Arizona avenue, northwest. Nice, quiet place, facing the cemetery. Good board with the family if desired. Advantages of home life and interchange of views with intelligent people. Only $18 per month. Suitable for member of congress."

Or, if this room would not suit, here is another one:

"Nice, quiet room, with use of sewing machine. Handy to Mount Vernon. Good, quiet forest near by, in which to rehearse speeches. Teams passing every little while, offering good facilities for riding down town. Home cooking. Suitable for senator. Terms, $20 per month, in advance. Address B., this office."

In closing this letter, allow me to say that correspondents who write me anonymously, inclosing money, do so at their own risk. One can have no idea of the temptations which beset one who spends the winter here at the capital, where everything is so expensive. In North Carolina I get the common Yancy county quail for $1 a dozen, while here one cannot get a quail's giblets for that.

So those who send money to me anonymously, to be used for various philanthropical purposes, are placing temptations about me which may prove my overthrow. I am a good man, but I have embezzled more postage stamps sent me by autograph people than one would believe to look upon my pure young face.

Bill Nye

Our Little Friend Once Again.

Shortly before 10 o'clock a. m. young Mr. Dolly was in the drawing room waiting for Miss Amy Mountfarquharson to come down, but when Amy entered the room 5 minutes past 10 Mr. Dolly was not there. Amy's little brother Tommy was there, however, and to him she looked for an explanation of the young man's disappearance.

"Tommy, wasn't Mr. Dolly here a little while ago?"

"Yes."

"Didn't he say anything when he left about being back in a few minutes?"

"No; he didn't say a word," answered the sphinxlike youth. "He just put on his hat and went out."

"Did he seem cross or say anything about my being so long in coming down?"

"No, but I think he forgot his two strings."

"Mercy, child, what do you mean?"

"Well, he hadn't got 'em with him."

"Hadn't got what?"

"Why, his two strings. Didn't I tell you?"

"Now, look here, Tommy. I want you to tell me what you mean by those two strings. Tell me every word that you said to Mr. Dolly, and what he said to you, and I'll see if I can make out what you mean. Were you in the parlor when Mr. Dolly came in and asked for me?"

"Yes."

"Then what did he say?"

"He said, 'Halloa, Tommy!' and I said, 'Halloa!'"

"Yes. What then?"

"Then he said, 'Tommy, do you love your sister?'"

"And what did you say?"

"I said, 'Yes; do you?'"

"Oh, you horrid boy! And what did he say?"

"Oh, he just laughed. Then I said, 'Ain't you Amy's beau?'"

"Oh, dear! What did he say to that?"

"Oh, he said, 'Well, perhaps I am.'"

"Then what did you say?"

"Why, then I said, 'Won't you let me see your two strings?'"

"Mercy!" screamed Amy. "The two strings again! Whatever do you mean, Tommy?"

"That's what Mr. Dolly asked me, as if he didn't know anything about them."

"Well, go on. Tell me what happened next."

"Why, then I said I heard you tell mamma you had two strings to your bow, and then he got up and went out. I expect he'd forgotten to bring the strings with him."

But Amy had fainted.—Tit-Bits.

Equal.

"Darling, I love you."

The marquis stood with bowed head.

"But," she protested shyly, "you have a noble name, while I have only my health and $50,000,000."

"Love levels all ranks," he whispered.

Moreover, when they came to discuss details, it was discovered that her family, freshly sprung from obscurity though it was, had indubitable record of a scandal which, in some respects, laid over anything of which his long line could boast, either in direct descent or collateral branches.—Detroit Tribune.

False Alarm.

Mr. McSwat went home late from a club dinner the other night, and in his haste he forgot to remove his gloves when he went to bed. About 3 o'clock a. m. he aroused Mrs. McSwat with the agonizing cry:

"Lobelia! Lobelia! I believe on my soul I'm getting paralyzed! There isn't a bit of feeling in my hands!"—Chicago Tribune.

An Incentive.

Mrs. Robbins—John, I don't think I will get up today. I feel too weak to move.

Robbins—I'm awfully sorry, dear. By the way, some one has taken the house across the street and is going to move in this morning.

Mrs. Robbins—John, I guess I will get up after all.—Harlem Life.

Taken From Real Life.

Briggs—Old man, what is the proper way to leave a drawing room?

Griggs—Just watch the way a girl gets off a street car in motion, and you'll have it.—New York Herald.

Sociological.

Professor—Marriage is a very close relation.

Miss Oldie—Indeed? I have found it to be quite a distant one.—Exchange.

No Wonder.

When a man is informed there are triplets in his family, he can hardly believe his own census.—Richmond Dispatch.

Modern Man's Soliloquy.

The bloomers add no beauty to the female form divine,
But these new fashioned women will advance,
If emancipation notions ever strike that wife of mine,
She is welcome to my Sunday broadcloth pants.
She can have my broadcloth breeches, she can have my coat and vest,
She can have my laundered linen and all that,
She can have my standup collars and new necktie and the rest,
But be darned if she can have my stovepipe hat.*

*I must wear something. —Nebraska Journal.

A Ready Made Interview.

The latest style of ready made interviews is a talk with a newly arrived actress and is quite an improvement over the old style interview that wasted so much typo and increased the bill in the composing room.

"————?"

"Oh, ever so much [with a delighted little laugh]. I think that people are so kind, so appreciative, you know."

"————?"

"That depends. Of course my stay in America will be regulated by my manager; but, as for myself, I could live here forever."

"————?"

"They are simply beautiful. Our European theaters are so old fashioned, and the decorations are dull and uninviting. There's so much more life and sparkle in the American theater that one is entranced at once."

"————?"

"Much more. But, then, they are kinder in their criticisms. I just felt like crying last night when they called me before the curtain the last time."

"————?"

"I believe so. I am sure I shall like the west. From all that I have heard they are rugged, whole souled sort of people out there, who, while rough in their way, are sincere in their praise. Oh, yes, I think I would be just perfectly delighted."

"————?"

"Not after we were three days out but during the first 48 hours I never left my berth. It's an awfully nasty sensation, isn't it?"

To this can be added an interview with the same actress when she returns to England. It can be put in a very few words and ought to run something like this:

"————?"

"Yes, arrived yesterday. Thanks. Had an awful jelly time."

"————?"

"Oh, they are a rude lot. They like blood curdling drama. But, to be fashionable, they must come to see all the foreign stars."

"————?"

[Laughing.] "Money seems no object. That's the only good point in American audiences—their willingness to part with their cash."—Texas Siftings.

A Jack of All Trades.

The Rev. Mr. Bedell, who used to preach Methodist doctrine in Calhoun county, this state, was what is called "a jack of all trades." While he was living at Newton it is related of him that a young runaway couple seeking to get married came to the ferry at that place and called for the ferryman, when Bedell responded to their call and put them across the river. While doing so the young man inquired for a blacksmith, as he wanted some repairs made on his buggy. Bedell replied:

"I am a blacksmith and will repair it."

The young man next inquired for a hotel to stop at. Bedell replied: "Come with me. I keep the hotel and will entertain you."

The next inquiry was for the clerk of the court of ordinary in order to procure a marriage license. Bedell answered:

"I am the clerk and can issue you a license."

He finally inquired for a minister to perform the marriage ceremony. The man of many occupations was again equal to the emergency and informed the would be bridegroom:

"I am a minister and will perform the ceremony for you."—Atlanta Constitution.

A Considerate Domestic.

Mike—Phwat the divil have yo thim dirty dishtowels shtuck in the spakin chubes for?

Maria—To preserve the peace of mind o' the mistheress' daughters. They're all ould maids, an if they wor to hear the burnin words o' love that you do be throwin at me thay'd be kep' awake all night wid invy.—Life.

Might Be of Use.

Mr. Softie—Is there anything I can do to prove my devotion?

Miss Beautie—Y-o-s, there is.

"Name it."

"When you call, bring some handsome and entertaining gentleman with you."—New York Weekly.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

BEEKEEPING FOR PROFIT.

How Many Colonies of Bees Shall We Keep In Our Apiaries?

There seems to be a growing tendency of late to multiply our number of colonies rather than to see how good results can be obtained from a few. The question arises, Can or cannot bees be handled so that 50 colonies will produce as good results, with less labor, than is got from 200 worked in the way of many apiaries? Mr. G. M. Doolittle, a well known authority on all matters pertaining to the honeybee, believes they can and thinks that the day is coming when one colony will produce as good results as two are now doing, if they do not equal four. He thus expresses himself in the columns of The American Bee Journal: "I often find that 200 colonies give but little if any better results than do 50, while I know that more work is required to care for 200 during a year than is required for 50. To this work we have to add the extra expense of hives, sections, etc., together with the large amount of honey it takes to feed those extra 150 colonies. This last, in my opinion, is wherein lies the main trouble in making a large number produce as many pounds per colony as do a few.

"From careful experiments and observations I am led to believe that it takes at least 60 pounds of honey to carry one colony of bees through the year; hence if we only get 30 pounds from a colony, an average yield that some beekeepers tell me they are satisfied with, we get only one-third of the honey our bees gather, to pay us back for all our labor and capital invested, and also only one-third of the product of our field. This product of the field cannot be overlooked, as I have reason to believe from past experience."

Mr. Doolittle urges that we make a few bees do for us what the market gardeners of the large cities make a small piece of land do for them—namely, secure as much profit from an acre of land as some of our country people do from their tens of acres. He finds by a careful study of our bee papers that it is no unusual thing to see reports where 50 colonies of bees have produced 5,000, 6,000, 7,000 and even 8,000 pounds of honey, while he has yet to see a report quadrupling such where four times the number of colonies were kept. He has himself secured an average of 100 pounds of comb honey from 67 colonies of bees, spring count, as the average result of a single season.

The Kaffir Corns.

The red and white Kaffir corns seem to approach very nearly to the requirements of the arid land farmer for a grain and forage crop for stock. They require a somewhat longer season to mature the grain than do the best varieties of Dhourra, but when it is produced there is more of it, it is better feed, does not waste so easily in handling, and there is always a fine yield of the best of fodder to supplement the grain or make up in part for the lack of it.

Of the two kinds the red Kaffir is superior to the white. It makes its grain in about two weeks less time, produces more largely, and the heads all come clean out of the sheath. The heads of the white Kaffir are apt to have a small proportion of imperfect moldy grains at the base, owing to the head not having pushed clear out of the sheath. The red Kaffir corn is pronounced by those who have grown and fed it for a series of years equal in all respects pound for pound to Indian corn. It produces from 20 to 80 bushels per acre, yielding some crop even under the most slovenly neglect and responding readily to generous cultivation and irrigation. A correspondent in Irrigation Age says present indications are that it is the feeding grain crop par excellence for the semiarid lands.

Shall We Harrow Wheat?

A. L. Crosby in a letter to Rural New Yorker writes:

Harrowing wheat in spring is one of those farm operations that may result beneficially or it may not, and it can't be foreseen whether it will or not in any given season. But I believe on sandy soil it would be as well to dispense with the harrowing, for such soil does not require loosening up, and if the clover seed be sown at the proper time, when the soil is full of cracks, it will not require any covering except what it gets from subsequent freezings and thawings of the soil. But if one determine to try the spring harrowing of wheat the proper time to do it is after the ground gets settled and will work nicely. Unless the soil be very light, a straight tooth harrow will be the kind to use. If the soil be light and friable, the slant tooth harrow will do. The clover seed would better be sown before harrowing because that late in the spring it will have nothing but the rain to cover it unless harrowed in. I don't believe in harrowing wheat at all in the spring, if timothy was sown the fall previous, as the harrowing will kill a good deal of the young timothy.

That New Forage Plant.

There is already a great deal of talk about sacaline, or the new forage plant, as it is commonly termed. In point of fact, it is not a new plant, but its valuable forage properties have but recently come to light. It is a hardy perennial plant and a valuable addition to our fodder plants during severe droughts or in dry portions of the country. It is much like the old knotweed and is a near relative of buckwheat. It grows to a height of ten or more feet during a season, being herbaceous like asparagus, which the young shoots quite resemble. In fact, some cut the young shoots and eat them the same as they would asparagus. It is a rampant grower.

PROGRESS OF WESTERN AMERICA.

As Foreshadowed by the Irrigation Age. The Legislatures—Advanced Colonies.

Irrigation certainly made great progress during the past year. Looking forward to the events of the new year, it is confidently predicted that the record of 1894 will be very far surpassed. The first important event in 1895 will be the assembling of the legislatures of Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, California, Washington, Oregon and Montana. The friends of irrigation are up and doing in all these states. The national committee is in close touch with all the incoming governors. A great effort will be made to secure the enactment of legislation which will enable the states to realize the benefits of the Carey law.

It is probable that no attempt at purely public enterprise will be made, but that state boards will be created with power to select lands for reclamation and enter into contracts with construction companies, the land being sold for a nominal sum or given away and the state fixing the maximum price of the water rights. Under this plan 1,000,000 acres in each of the states mentioned could speedily be thrown open as fields where industrious men might find labor and homes. The outworking of this programme may possibly lead to stupendous results during 1895. If it does not do that, it will at least put eight states in a position to develop rapidly hereafter. Kansas and Nebraska will also make determined efforts to provide themselves with administrative systems.

It may also be predicted that another early development of the year will be the founding of important colonies which are calculated to exert a far-reaching influence upon the future of arid America. The only salvation for companies which have large investments in irrigation works is to colonize their lands. The operations of the Carey law will put a large amount of cheap land upon the market. This will not injure the irrigation companies, but it will cause them to change their methods. They must give more thought to the matter of planning colonies which will be attractive to the people. They must help their settlers to find the way to prosperity. There will be just as many kinds of land in the market as there are qualities of dress goods in the dry goods stores.

The lands already acquired under private enterprise are generally those which offer the best advantages. If those who have them in hand will add to these advantages carefully matured plans for attractive colonies, they will find that the reclamation of the public lands will be a great advantage to them. It will result in making irrigation a household word and turning the thoughts of millions of people to the possibilities of homemaking in the arid region. And when this is done the best irrigated lands will be in high demand by those who have means to take advantage of their opportunities. It yet remains to make a colony which shall represent the best modern thought and the highest social and industrial conditions possible under irrigation.

Cultivate Less Land.

The farm papers all coincide that, as a rule, farmers attempt to cultivate too much land. It is a fact, and one to be deplored, that almost every one spreads his efforts over too much territory. The boast is how many acres of crops one has grown and not how much per acre. A neighbor took pride in saying that he had put in 70 acres of spring crops, but another who had only 25 acres of land made more net money from it than the former did from his whole farm of 150 acres. Now, which was the wiser and better farmer? A long time ago some one printed a pamphlet with this title: "Ten Acres Enough." Large farmers thought the author a crank. But a correspondent of The Farm and Fireside names and locates a man who supports himself, wife and six children from the products of his "farm" of two acres and lays up money besides. He has neither greenhouse nor nearby city markets to facilitate his operations. He resides in a country place where land is cheap and transports his goods to a village market a considerable distance away, but he seldom returns without bringing a load of manure that costs him nothing. The possibility of the production of land is little realized.

Plucking Fowls.

There are some persons who object to scalding fowls preparatory to removing the feathers, Professor Blot among the number, on the ground that it injures the quality of the flesh. With all respect for the professor, The American Poultry Yard does not believe the difference is worth minding at all. Plucking the fowls is tedious enough at best.

If there are any who want to operate without the aid of the scalding process, let them do so, and when they are tired of it let them try the following improved method: Dip the fowls in cold water and let them drip. Then apply finely pulverized rosin to the feathers, using a dredging box for convenience. Then scald in the usual way. The rosin sticks the feathers together so that the pinfeathers come out with the others, saving much trouble. Apply about half a teacupful of rosin to a fowl. Use the common crude article. It is cheap stuff, and its cost is made up ten times over by the labor saved, according to the authority quoted.

Pump Whitewashing.

A Vermont correspondent of Rural New Yorker writes as follows:

I want to tell of the easiest, quickest and best way I ever whitewashed a henhouse. This fall I made my whitewash, adding a little kerosene, and put it into my spraying barrel, with spraying pump attached, such as I used in spraying orchards and potatoes. I then proceeded to spray the interior of my henhouse. It took my man and myself about 20 minutes to cover nearly 1,200 square feet, filling all crevices much better than can be done with a brush.

Thought He Was Invincible.

"I'm on to 'em bigger'n a house," he chuckled as he halted at the front door of the Fort street depot the other afternoon.

His remark was directed to a policeman, and the officer looked him over and found him to be a gray haired old man with two satchels and a look of triumph.

"You bet they don't gull game your Uncle William with his eyes wide open," continued the man as a grin covered his face. "They might 'a' did it 30 year ago, but not today, thank ye."

"What's the matter?" asked the officer.

"Feller tried to hornswoggle your Uncle William up the street. Sized me up for a hayseed and worked a racket 60 years old. Thought all he had to do was to throw out his hook and catch a sucker."

"What was the racket?"

"Why, as I was walkin along a feller overtakes me and sez I dropped my wallet. I winks at him, but he sez he saw me drop it. I winks again and tells him to keep it fur his honesty. The game is as old as the hills, you know. Feller expects you are goin to pocket the calfskin and hand him over a $10 bill. Can't fool your Uncle William on gum games."

"Have you felt to see if your wallet is all safe?" asked the officer.

"Of course it's safe," replied the old man as he dropped his satchel to search his pockets. "I'm not one of the kind who goes around losin'—

"What's the matter?"

"She's gone!"

"Your wallet?"

"Yes—and over $40 in it! I had it in my hind pocket, and it must hev dropped out. By gum, but that critter found it sure's shootin!"

"And you told him to keep it for his honesty."

"Durn my shucks, but I did! Your Uncle William was went and gone and gum gamed himself out of 40 big dollars and a lot of papers worth half a thousand more! Watch them satchels. I'm off to look fur that man, and if I don't come back tell my luguriin friends to look fur me in the idiot asylum."—Detroit Free Press.

A Reasonable Suggestion.

Mrs. Spratt (vigorously shaking her sleeping spouse)—John! John! There's a burglar in the house.

Mr. Spratt (protestingly)—See here, Maudie, if instead of shaking the life out of me you'd go and snake that burglar you'd be doing some good.—New York Weekly.

Total Ignorance.

"Poor Jenny! It must be an awful shock to you," sympathized her friend. "And think that you trusted your husband all those years while he was embezzling such enormous sums!"

"Yes," she sobbed, "I knew my millinery alone came to more than his salary, but I never suspected him of such an act."—Tit-Bits.

THE LISTENER.

The favorite tipple of Senator Brice is said to be mineral water.

Captain Hume of Tacoma is said to be the father of the halibut industry on the Pacific coast.

Lucien Baker, the new senator from Kansas, is 48 years old and is said to be worth about $100,000.

J. F. Irwin of Oswego, N. Y., has an interleaved Bible which cost him $10,000. It is in 60 imperial folio volumes.

John B. Tabb, the poet, is a Catholic priest living in Amelia county, Va., but holding a professorship in St. Charles college, Maryland.

P. K. Kierce of Minneapolis has in his possession a sword which is claimed to be the one that Napoleon had on his person in his retreat from Moscow in 1812.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, the great Conservative leader in the house of commons, recently acted as "showman" at an entertainment given by his sister to East Lothian school children.

James M. Boyd, who has just been appointed a clerk in the bureau of accounts of New York city at a salary of $1,200, was in more prosperous years gone by the Wall street broker of the famous Daniel Drew.

Mr. Barr Ferree, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He is the fifth American who has thus been honored.

J. R. de Lamar, the "Monte Cristo" of Idaho, is a native of Holland. He is small in stature, with large features and red hair, and has been a sailor, a glue workman, a bartender and a butcher. As he is now a millionaire, he has given up the other jobs.

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire used to work as compositor and reporter on a Cincinnati paper. Somehow his name got in the list of deceased members of the typographical union, and he was long mourned for dead after he had moved to New Hampshire.

Senator Teller is really one of the most accomplished men in public life. He is a student of finance, conversant with all diplomatic questions and is thoroughly familiar with every problem of domestic economy. He is a linguist and a scholar and at the same time a thoroughly practical man of affairs.

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska is part owner of a gold mine that is likely to make him a multimillionaire. The mine is located in Boise, Head county, Mon. Six years ago Thurston, General Alger and another man "grub staked" a prospector, and the result is a rich gold belt 15 miles wide and 25 long.

Senator Squire of Washington is the sartorial wonder of congress. No other man in either house enchants the galleries with such a continuous succession of brilliant and unheard of effects in dress. One is a red tie and white vest, and another is a lemon colored vest of tremendous expanse, setting off a bright blue tie and a striped shirt.

Knute Nelson, senator elect from Minnesota, was born near Bergen, in Norway, in 1843. He served as a private and noncommissioned officer during the war of secession in the Fourth Wisconsin regiment. He is a man of small physique, hardly more than 5 feet 5 inches in height. He is familiarly known throughout the northwest as "the little Norweglan."

THE FRENCH WRITERS.

One never says in a book what one wishes to say.—Anatole France.

There are no patents for inventions in literature.—Ferdinand Brunetiere.

Writers should do less theorizing and more work.—Edmond Haraucourt.

There are no political hatreds. There are only literary hatreds.—Victor Hugo.

The critic is a man of taste and learning whom his learning serves to have taste.—Emile Faguet.

I never talk of literature. I write when it pleases me, but I never talk of it.—Guy de Maupassant.

Alas, there are writers who were born to write newspaper articles and who write only books!—H. Taine.

The world is disgusted enough with literature. Do not disgust it with literary men.—Edouard Fournier.

When I was 20 years of age, I believed that I was a much greater dramatic poet than Shakespeare.—Emile Bergerat.

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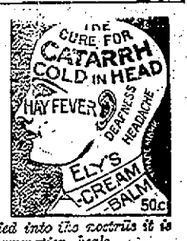

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Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?
Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?
Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?
Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?
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MRS. M. M. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.
PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA
Are entirely removed by P.P.P.
—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.
ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891. Messrs. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours, JAS. M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown County, O.
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To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.
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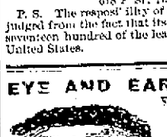
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THE NEW SENATORS.

QUITE AN ACCESSION OF YOUTHFULNESS IN THE CHAMBER.

Slaughter of the Veterans—Senator Pritchard of North Carolina—Wilson From Washington—The Populists In High Feather—Chandler and Gallinger.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The new senators are here or on the way. Cleveland now knows what sort of conscript fathers he will have on his hands for the next two years, and already the chamber has taken on a new air, in which there is quite an accession of youthfulness, despite the fact that several of the new men cannot come in till next session. What a slaughter of the old fellows there has been, to be sure! The veteran Major General Matt W. Ran-

SENATOR J. C. PRITCHARD.

som, who was born in 1826 and became a practicing lawyer in 1847, served long in the North Carolina legislature before the war, and in the war fought his way up from lieutenant colonel to next to the highest rank and surrendered at Appomattox, gives place to Marion Butler, who does not even remember the surrender. And, with due respect to the veteran, it is a good thing for the south and the country to have those lads who, except as babies, never saw a Confederate soldier or a slave, come into congress.

The Colored Man's Friend.

Much has been said of Senator Butler, for he is a hustler, but at first Senator Pritchard of the same state was spoken of rather slightingly. It appears that injustice was done him, because his talents are rather in the quiet line. He, too, is young, though a few years older than his colleague, and the colored people look on him as their senator. A score of years have passed since the movement to overthrow the reconstruction was in full tide in North Carolina, and at the close of this session it will be 18 years since John J. Patterson of rather unpleasant memory ceased to represent South Carolina, and he was ironically known as the negro's friend. To the colored people the election of Mr. Pritchard seems like the dawn after a very long and very dark night. They crowd the galleries to gaze at him, point him out to newcomers with radiant smiles and giggles, waylay him at the doors or send in their cards, and, according to their several notions, shower on him advice or congratulations. They are still young in politics, and it does not enter their heads to doubt that the late overthrow of the Democrats means a permanent change, and that all the states with large negro votes are soon to be represented by Republicans. The change in South Carolina is not political exactly, but it promises far more of the picturesque, for Senator Butler has declared his intentions to make the pathway of the coming Senator Tillman extremely rough, and by all accounts has planted a sort of infernal machine on the road which will cause interesting disclosures in the next congress.

The Senator From Washington.

We were tickled almost into "geemingfits" when the wires ticked the announcement that Johnnie Wilson was coming back as senator from Washington, for he is not only a splendid fellow in general, but gives information in a torrent to journalists, and we are glad on general principles that the state now has two senators. He was born in the Hoosier Athens in 1850, and so we will count him as one of the young men. He will be, as he has been for three congresses, the smallest man in either house, pale, hatchet faced and seemingly quite fragile, but all nerve and energy. As the first Republican elected to the house from Washington and as coming now to complete the senatorial representation, he has a rank in history independently of his talents. Incidentally it is an interesting bit of history that his father was the cause of Dan Voorhees' location in Terre Haute. They lived in the district north of that and were the rival candidates for congress when the Kansas question was driving excitable people to political madness. Both were great orators, but Wilson was rather the more impassioned and effective. The closing day of their series of joint debates was at Crawfordsville, the home of Wilson, and he had the closing speech. He summed up the misdeings of the Democrats, and closing a long and eloquent peroration he pointed his finger at Voorhees and fairly roared, "Daniel, come to judgment!" It was a "hip and hurrah" campaign to the end, and Wilson came out 235 votes ahead. Concluding that that district was unfavorable to him, Voorhees moved to Terre Haute and four years later entered congress in spite of the Republican tidal wave of 1860.

A Political Anomaly.

Michigan reversed the rule of the year as to age, for the retiring Senator Patton is but 44 years old, and Senator Burrows is 58. It is a rather singular fact that neither Senator Patton nor his colleague had served in any legislative body before entering the senate, but Senator Burrows has probably made the most even and regular advance of any man in congress, having started as a lawyer and taken successively higher offices all the way up to his present place. The one overturn which nobody here can explain is the defeat of Senator Washburn of Minnesota by the somewhat erratic statesman whom the free traders call "Cure" Nelson. A Republican free trader from a wool and lumber state bordering on British America is such an anomaly that we cannot make him out, and when, in addition, he defeats so strong a man as Mr. Washburn we are without a clew.

The protectionists hastened to assert most emphatically that his free trade sentiments had nothing to do with it, and although he is a gold standard man that could not have helped as against an equally good monometallist. Various opinions are offered, one that Mr. Washburn was too high and mighty with constituents who wanted favors, and another that the great Minneapolis flour mills and the flour interest generally, in connection with the Hatch agricultural bills, did it. The Populists have an easy solution, to the effect that Mr. Washburn had not served the Northern Pacific Railway company with implicit obedience, and that Mr. Nelson has agreed to. Be that as it may, as a gold standard man, free trader and the first Norwegian ever elected to the senate Mr. Nelson is a unique addition to the conscript fathers.

The Populists, by the way, are "feeling their oats" at present, for they are confident that their man knocked out the Reilly bill for funding the Pacific railway indebtedness in 50 year bonds. It does look like it, for everybody thought the bill would pass the house until Representative Harris of Kansas made his truly forcible speech, and after that it lost ground every hour. Friends of the bill complain bitterly that they were treacherously taken in the flank by the motion to recommit the bill without instruction, for it is known that at least 20 members voted to recommit who would not on a yea and nay vote have gone squarely against the bill on final passage. They think that enough took that chute to defeat the bill. It is certainly a fact that in a full house and on a much disputed measure, as to which many are in doubt, a motion to recommit will nearly always get 20 more votes than would be cast against the bill, for a member can explain and defend such a vote to his constituents much more easily than an adverse vote on final passage. It leaves him an opening to say that the bill needed some changes, but just the same it kills a measure for that congress.

A Remarkable Situation.

Returning to the senate, however, it must be confessed that the Populists have of late had the Republicans pulling their way. It certainly was belittling the government, let alone the senate, to have it consume day after day in discussing the petty affairs of the District of Columbia, doing work which would be considered petty in a town council, and which is let out to subcommittees in city councils, and yet it served admirably for purposes of delay. If the silver senators are telling the truth, there was no necessity for delay to prevent action on the finances, for the lowest majority they now claim is ten. The other side admits that with an absolutely full senate they could only muster 39 votes for the president's plan of funding the treasury notes and greenbacks in long time bonds and only two votes more for bonds of any sort. So here is the remarkable situation: A senate which began the session with a Democratic majority ends it with a Republican and Populist majority, yet this majority is doing the filibustering, the minority party holds the officers, and the financial policy favored by the bulk of the majority party is opposed by a very large majority of the senate. It really does look as if there ought to be a realignment of parties.

As They Pass By.

To add to the anomalies of this very anomalous situation, Senators Chandler and Gallinger have smoked the pipe of peace and shaken hands after an animosity of four years or more. During all the time that both have been in the senate they have passed each other without even a glance of recognition and sat at the same dinner table unconscious, so far as looks go, of each other's presence. The sensitive soul of young Senator Dubois of Idaho was long grieved by this estrangement, and he set to work to end it. Senator Gallinger was induced to favor a unanimous vote of the New Hampshire legislature—that is, the Republicans—for his colleague and to present the latter's credentials to the senate. It was at first intended that Mr. Chandler should hand said credentials to his colleague in open senate, but he balked at that, and so it was arranged that they should meet in the cloakroom.

One of the spectators says that the English language lacks terms to describe the method in which they came together, Mr. Chandler being about as graceful as an icicle suddenly endowed with waking capacities might be supposed to be, and Mr. Gallinger as timid and nervous as a bashful young lover about to pop the ques-

SENATOR KNUTE NELSON.

tion. However, they did get together, and when they emerged from the cloakroom chatting pleasantly all the Republicans fell on each other's necks, figuratively speaking, and there was quite a love feast. It only remains to add that as the next senate will be Republican over all by a handsome margin the applicants for places are already numerous and active, and that it is as certain as anything in politics ever can be that no legislation favorable to bonds or unfriendly to silver can pass that body.

J. B. PARKE.

Hard to Please.

President Lincoln had been during our most stormy weather to visit the camps of the generals in Virginia and taken a violent cold. Mrs. Lincoln was in despair and one day said to Secretary Stanton: "I do wish you would lock Mr. Lincoln out of the rooms for a week! He is ill enough to be in bed now and suffers agonies with his arm from acute rheumatism. I don't know what to do. He goes out and keeps at work every moment."

Mr. Lincoln waved his long arm at the secretary, saying: "Well, Stanton, there ought to be one comfort for my poor wife anyhow—the same that the poor man Jefferson had, whose only son died. Did you ever hear the story?

"His friends, family, neighbors and church lamented, extolled and grieved over the loss at the funeral, when Jefferson himself arose and said: 'My dear friends, we have the blessed consolation of knowing that everything was done that could be done. He was bled no less than 24 times in 24 hours! But he had no strength and had to die!'

"Now, I've been wrapped in no less than 24 pieces of red flannel and liniment since yesterday, and still my wife isn't satisfied."

A jinrikisha man in Japan has been known to pull a passenger 75 miles in a day.

Chicago wants only $4,000,000 for a new postoffice building, and if the government hasn't the money in the treasury she would just as soon as not have the secretary borrow it by an issue of bonds. Chicago will solve the financial problem yet if she is only permitted to have her own way.—Omaha Bee.

PITH AND POINT.

After love gets married it begins to put on glasses.

No one should give advice to a bride, not even her husband.

Every man thinks his fiddler is the highest priced in the world.

A girl begins to forgive a man as soon as she falls in love with him.

Think how a man wearing side whiskers would look in a marble monument!

If a boy earns 10 cents, he wants it. He isn't willing to trust the richest man alive.

Don't sit down and howl if your ship doesn't come in. Get a job as roustabout on some other man's vessel.

Don't complain if the world doesn't suit you. The chances are that you don't suit the world, but it has to stand it.—Atchison Globe

LINEN CHAT.

Knotted fringes on towels are the correct thing.

Hemstitched and drawn work effects are very popular.

Doilies are selling well—tiny ones for butter plates, with larger ones for platters.

Manufacturers and importers of hemstitched doilies are showing novel and salable patterns.

The dainty lace corners, wide insertion centers and lace edges are some of the choice styles seen so far.

The small, neat patterns will replace large, showy effects. The all linen fabric will largely predominate and push to the wall the heretofore popular mull or cotton cloth. Lace will cut a large figure in the makeup of the coming spring handkerchiefs.—Linen.

Explaining It.

Penelope—Well, bishop, after all, there's only a difference of a single syllable between salvation and perdition.

The Bishop—Why, my dear young lady, how can you say that?

Penelope—It's merely a question of eternal bliss or eternal blisters.—Life.

Proved.

"Did your uncle remember you in making his will?"

Charlie—He must have, for there is no mention of my name in it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

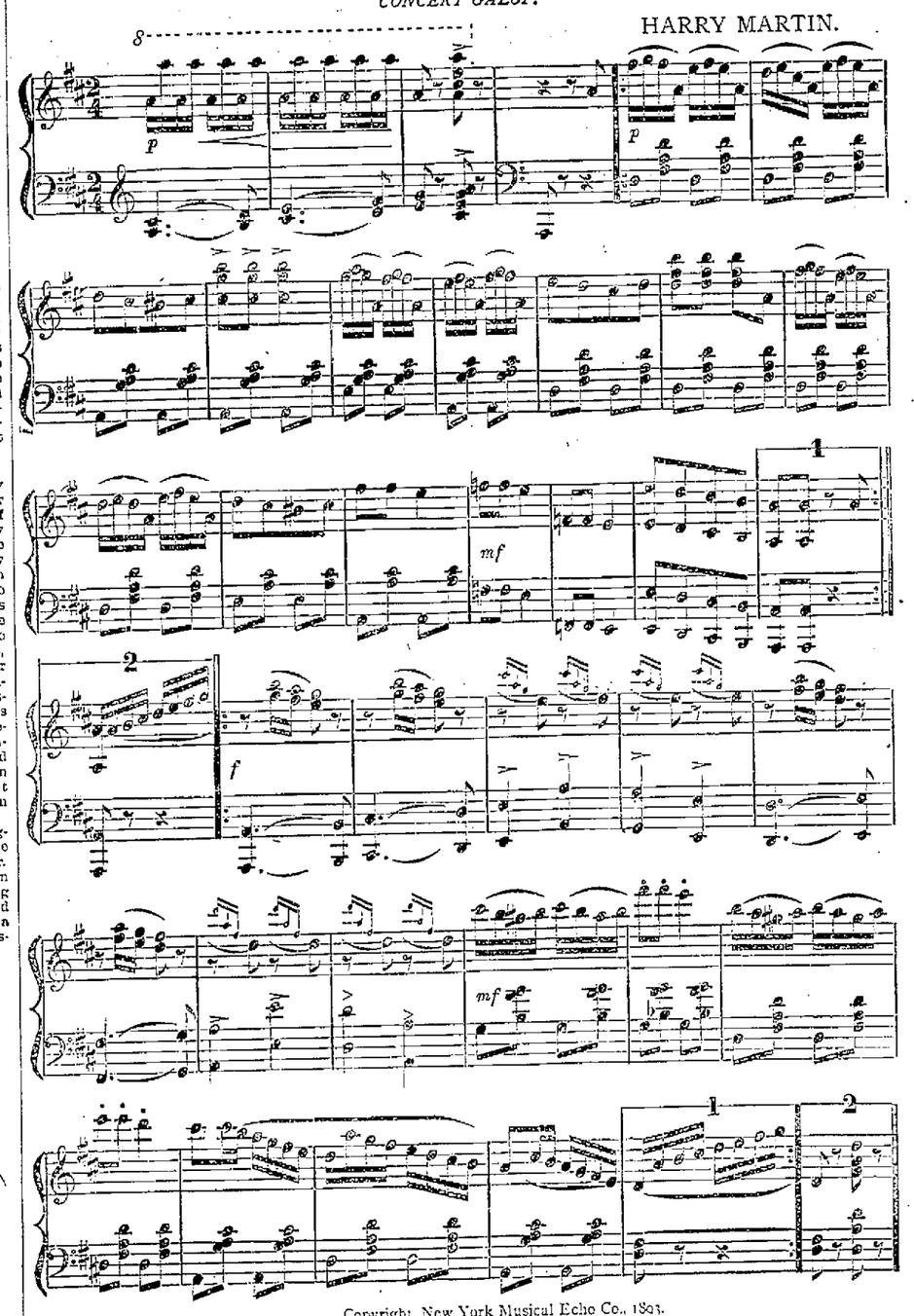
An Eye For Business.

Merchant (to portrait painter)—How much will you charge to paint my portrait if I furnish the paint?—Tit-Bits.

YOURS TRULY.

CONCERT GALOP.

HARRY MARTIN.



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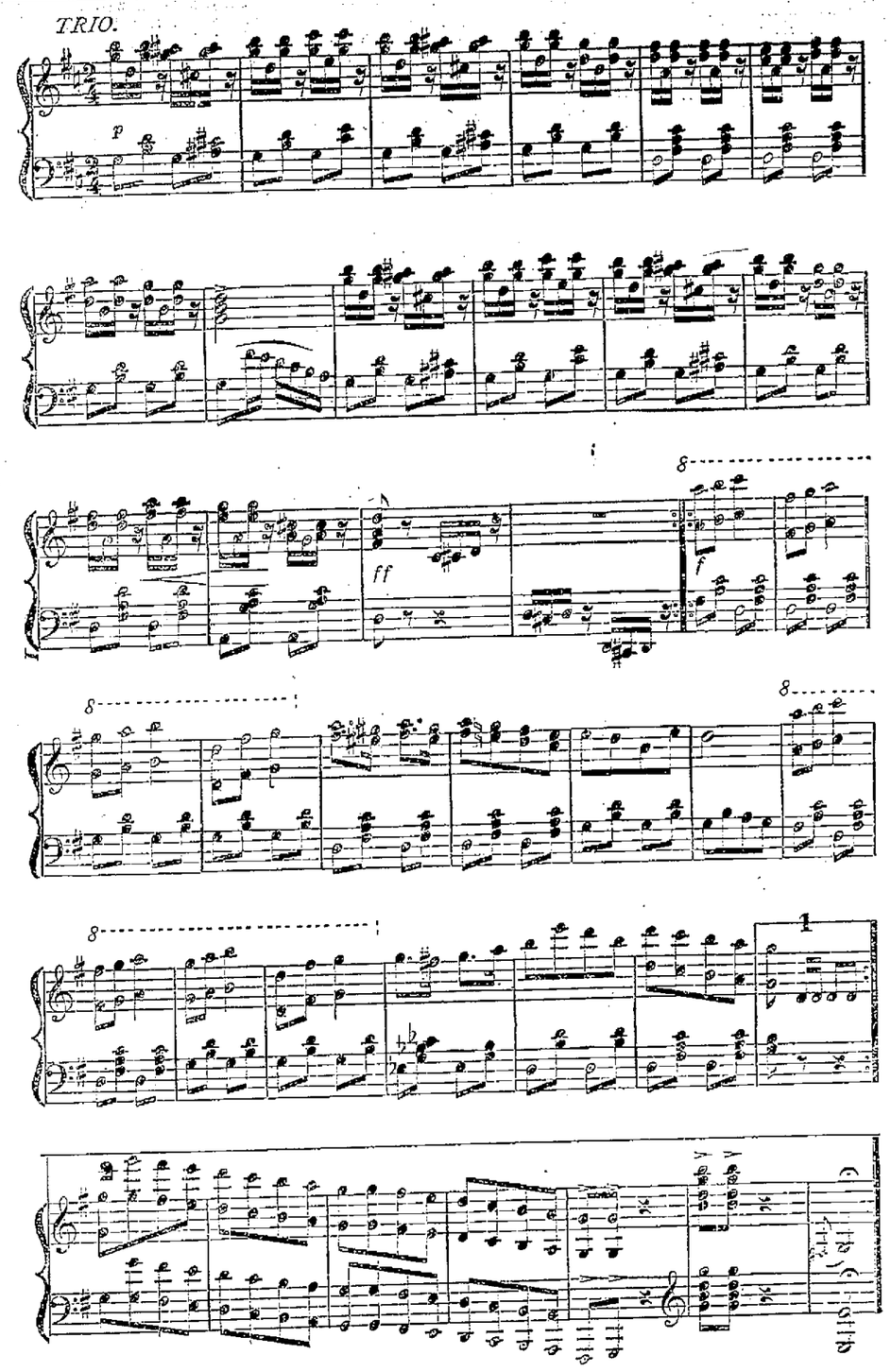


Yours Truly—Concert Galop.

SMART DUSKY MITES.

HOW PLANTATION PICKANINNIES LOOK OUT FOR THEMSELVES.

From Birth They Receive Little Attention. Early Learn to Be Useful—First Ambition Is to Own a Gun—Genuine Children of Nature.

[Special Correspondence.]

JAMISON, S. C., Feb. 11.—The pickaninny's mother does not prepare for his advent. She has early imbibed the superstition that any such forethought on her part will invite bad luck, both for herself and her offspring. In the season autumn, spring, January or June, the dusky little stranger finds no single garment awaiting him on arrival and spends the first weeks—perhaps months—of his earthly career swathed in the tattered odds and ends of the castoff clothing of the family. The length of time he shall wear these swaddling clothes depends entirely on his ability for kicking them off.

When his sturdy little legs are strong enough to fling aside the clumsy bundle, the fact that he has got rid of its protecting warmth is accepted as a sign that it is no longer needed, and for the next few years the little fellow is as free as air, so far as clothes are concerned, a single garment, made in such fashion as not to hinder in the slightest any eccentric antics he may choose to execute, being his only protection against heat, cold and the gaze of the passerby. At an abnormally early age he creeps, going on venturesome voyages of discovery across the cabin floor, getting his inquisitive fingers fastened in the cracks that yawn between the time grimed boards, putting all objects small enough for the purpose in his mouth and testing those too large with his tongue. When he has crept quite up to the unguarded fire twice in succession, showing a decision of character in inverse ratio to his size, and perhaps tumbled out of the door oftener than is thought good for him, he is whisked up and planked down in a box, above the high sides of which only his little kinky head shows, there to repent his reckless daring, which he straightway does in bitter wailing. When his mother goes to work in the field, she carries him, too, and he spends the long day on a piece of bagging or just in the white sand at the end of the cotton row, staring

HIS MOTHER COMES TO HIM OCCASIONALLY.

up at the sky, watching the birds that skim about and the workers in the field whenever they come near enough for him to see and hear them. His mother comes to him occasionally, takes him up for a moment or perhaps turns him over, gives him nourishment or finds for him the rude plaything which has rolled beyond his reach, but the greater portion of the time he is alone with nature, and no one cares whether he cries or laughs, is uncomfortable or comfortable.

One of these little field mites who could neither walk nor talk very cleverly imitated his elders one day. There were 10 or 12 hands picking cotton in the field. Two or three times in the course of an hour they would come to an outspread sheet near where the baby sat and empty the contents of the bags they wore slung across their shoulders on to the pile on the sheet. The pickaninny was playing with a tin bucket cover, but he grew tired of it. He flung it away from him and cried with vexation because he had nothing to take its place. Suddenly he stopped crying, crept to a cotton stalk near by, on which was a half opened boll, succeeded in pulling the tuft of cotton from the boll and scurried over to add his contribution to the heaped up staple on the sheet.

The negro baby's mother believes that he will not thrive on milk alone, so he is regaled on cabbage and cowpeas, roast potato, fat bacon, ripe or green berries and fruit, as the case may be, and survives an ordeal that would annihilate the offspring of a race less hardy. He comes near being gored by cattle and poisoned with concentrated lye, but he comes out unscathed. He shares his bit of pone bread or pan of stirabout with the inquisitive chickens that peck industriously around him and bestows a portion of his meal on the puppy and the dingy kittens that are always on the scene. When tired of creeping about in front of the cabin door, examining the wash pot and the bricks on which it is poised, the crook necked gourds that grow under the eaves, the pig in his pen and the hens that fly in and out of the fowlhouse, he falls asleep.

By the time the pickaninny is 10 or 11 years old he has outgrown the family dormitory, or rather the frequent advent of smaller brothers and sisters have pushed him out, and he sleeps on the cotton in the cotton house in winter and wherever he pleases in summer, breakfasting and dining and supping wherever he thinks he can procure provisions.

He has early learned to be useful, and almost before he can walk steadily up the hill from the spring he perches a leaky tin bucket on his head and follows the procession of small water carriers, being not discouraged in the least when he falls down and spills his treasure or the larger portion of it leaks out, trickling down over his chubby face and bare, dark breast. He minds the young turkeys and keeps them from trailing off, spies round and finds out where the vagabond guineas are laying, eats down a good sized tree by chopping a little on it each day until it is cut through and runs on errands from dawn to dusk. Before he can reach up to the height of the creature he stands on a box and harnesses the mule or ox, and when he grows big enough to hold up a plow stock, drive a wagon, gallop at breaknock speed to mill or store with a variety of bags and budgets in front of him he begins to feel his importance.

Of personal belongings he has none, except such as he can bear about with him on his person—perhaps a broken bladed knife, a mouth organ or triangle, one or two slingshots, etc.—but buried in some secluded spot known only to him, maybe in the deserted burrow of a rabbit or some snug recess of a hollow stump, will be the nucleus of a sum he means to save until he shall have accumulated enough to buy some kind of a gun.

OLIVE F. GUNBY.

STORIES OF THE FIRST ASTOR.

John Jacob, the Peasant Boy, Not Much Like His Descendants.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—There is probably no family in the world whose members are more averse to being made the target of popular gossip than that founded by the German peasant boy who came to America 115 years ago and began life as a furrier's helper at $3 a week and board. And yet the Astors are today the subjects of general comment in two continents, not because any one of that name has performed any good deed or striven to uplift in any way his fellow creatures. The causes of these comments are indeed of a very different character.

First, the feeling between the two current branches of the family, headed by William Waldorf and John Jacob, respectively, by reason of which the latter ostentatiously refused to join the former in mourning the death of his wife, and, second, the divorce suit brought by J. Coleman Drayton against his wife, who was Augusta Astor before marriage and is a sister of John Jacob Astor. Concerning this divorce suit the less said the better. However, it has brought out one good Astor trait—John Jacob and his mother propose to fight for the sister and daughter. This is the first exhibition of that quality which men call nerve that has been shown by any of the Astors for a long time. In this regard the living male representatives of the family are not at all like the founder, John Jacob Astor I, for he was a man of nerve at all times. His entire success was achieved by the exercise of nerve. When he left his native Waldorf in Baden, Germany, he had but the equivalent of $2 in his pocket, and with his nerve and that $3 he made $20,000,000 before his death, thus laying the substantial foundation of one of the greatest fortunes in the world.

Of the original John Jacob Astor many stories are still told. Once, it is said, when he was a passenger on one of his own ships, it seemed likely that the vessel would go to the bottom. As soon as he was satisfied of the extent of the danger he went to his cabin and changed the shabby suit he was wearing for a much better one. To the captain, who had asked why he made the change, John Jacob answered:

"If the ship goes down and I am rescued, I shall save this suit, which is more valuable than the other, by wearing it. If I am drowned, I shall not want it."

William Astor, father of the present John Jacob Astor, and John Jacob Astor III, father of the present William Waldorf, were very brotherly in their conduct toward each other. They inherited equally the fortune of their father, William B. Astor, and their two office buildings, each a duplicate of the other, were built side by side on West Twenty-sixth street. One day John Jacob Astor received a letter postmarked Goshen, N. Y., addressed to "Mr. Astor." The carrier had evidently decided that such a letter should be delivered to the older brother. But John Jacob failed to recognize the handwriting and in a spirit of courtesy sent it without comment to his brother. William, bearing in mind that he was the younger and not being aware that the letter had been sent in from the office next door, sent it back. John Jacob, still courteous, still hesitated, but finally opened the letter to find that it was merely an inquiry from a Goshen farmer who intended shortly to visit New York concerning the price of board at the Astor House.

The courtesy of the brothers in the matter of the letter from the Goshen farmer who imagined "Mr. Astor" kept the Astor House might be emulated to advantage by the present members of the family.

CHARLES APTLEBEE.

CONCERNING LEPROSY.

The Cases at Toledo Arousing General Interest—Incurable Nature of the Disease.

[Special Correspondence.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The discovery of two well defined cases of leprosy in the lake shore city of Toledo cannot fail to start anew the discussion of the question as to whether or not the dread disease is contagious and hereditary. At the present time it appears to be the universal belief of those who have had most to do with the lepers of the Sandwich Islands, where the scourge has probably worked greater havoc than anywhere else on earth, that it is both contagious and transmittable from parent to child. No one seems to care for the lepers has escaped unless his stay has been short. Every one will remember the case of Father Damien, whose life among the lepers as their spiritual guide ended so painfully and so lamentably. Even if the charges against his personal morality are accepted as true, which they are not universally by any means, the theory of the infectiousness of leprosy was borne out by his death, for he was a man well versed in the art of hygienic living and one who was careful to take every advantage of his knowledge.

The testimony of the leper commission detailed by the government to study the scourge in India is somewhat at variance with the views of those who have most closely studied it in Hawaii. According to a report recently made by this commission, leprosy has not increased of late years, though its victims are not universally separated from the clean in India. Furthermore, the commission boldly asserts, the children of lepers are not always tainted. There is some connection, accidental or otherwise, between dampness of climate and the prevalence of the disease; but, contrary to the belief entertained by many scientific men as well as the unlearned, there is no evidence whatever of connection between leprosy and a fish diet. It is admitted that there is a possibility, though a remote one, that leprosy is contagious, but the general spread of the disease is not attributed to contagion, and there are not wanting cases of healthy persons marrying lepers and themselves remaining sound and well.

The commission further reports, and this might reasonably be expected, that there is a direct connection between dirt and disease with regard to this as well as many other human disorders. There are more native lepers in proportion to total population than white, but this preponderance is not attributed to racial but rather to sanitary causes. Notwithstanding the immense amount of labor done by this commission, which employed hundreds of agents in every part of India, no new light is thrown by the report upon the origin or possible cure of the disease. It is still hopelessly incurable, and its causes are wrapped in impenetrable mystery.

Although it may not be within the knowledge of the general reader, leprosy was once almost as prevalent in Europe as it is now in India. It was stamped out by the most rigid and merciless segregation of the infected, of whatever rank or social standing, and it is only within a very few years that cases have begun to appear among Caucasians.

L. G. ROSSEAUX.

CELESTIAL FARMING.

SHEW HO JOE, A NOBLEMAN AND A HARD WORKER.

His Garden Truck Enterprise on Long Island—An Object Lesson In Industry and Thrift—The Mongolian New Year—Celestial Farm Products.

[Special Correspondence.]

BROOKLYN, Feb. 11.—Shew Ho Joe was the youngest member of his father's family and therefore fell a victim to the Chinese primogenital custom of getting nothing of his father's wealth. The absorbing ambition of the Mongolian is to live well and be exclusive in his associations. For long ages every Chinaman of rank bears three names, and an invariable mark of plebeian birth is to bear only two. Though born the son of a high magistrate, the unwritten laws of caste by which he was surrounded forbade Shew Ho Joe to work in his own country, and by these same laws he was compelled to live in a style befitting his station. There was nothing, therefore, left for him to do but to emi-

SHEW HO JOE.

grate, and that is the way he cut the Gordian knot of his perplexity. He landed in San Francisco with a large amount of money and soon afterward turned up in New York and became a regular habitue of the fantan dens and other establishments in Mott street where gambling was then carried on without restraint. He sat up late one night at the Mott street Monte Carlo and dropped every dollar he had. Though doomed to repeated disappointments, he borrowed money from his friends and kept on gambling and hoping in the Micawber idea that something "would turn up." He soon learned that the something to turn up should be his shirt sleeves for honest, earnest work, the only lottery that could bring a prize without disappointment, the only investment in which gamblers could not have the best of him. The dying words of the English comedian, Jeremy Rogers, "The little raffle is over," had much philosophy in them for Shew when he found himself penniless. A fatalist, like all his race, he did not despair, however. Shew smiled in the face of unkind fortune and looked around for some means to make a fortune and go back to China and snap his finger in the face of his eldest brother.

One day in the spring of 1884 it occurred to him that while his fellow countrymen in Mott street favored vegetables of common use in this country they purchased several varieties of their own peculiar cultivation and were dependent on the Pacific slope for the unpronounceable greens and other edible delicacies of their native land. "Why not raise them in Astoria, on Long Island, near New York city, and get rich?" asked Shew Ho Joe. Shew got the address of a florist in Astoria who had a few acres of globe to rent on a hill and surrounded with trees and shrubberies.

The land was fenced off into several little gardens, and the florist consented to rent Shew half an acre of the ground and wait for his rental until the first crop was marketable. Shew next hunted up a Chinese tea merchant in Mott street, who lent him the wherewithal to send to China for seed and to purchase provisions until his crop was planted. The next thing Shew did was to erect a shanty in which to sleep while it was too dark to be a-working. He gathered together a number of old scantlings and stray boards and got an Astoria carpenter to nail them together in the shape of a hut. This being accomplished, the intrepid son of the mandarin set to work to be a Chinese farmer.

Cash on Delivery.

Shew Ho Joe prospered from the start. There was such a demand for his vegetables that he could hardly make change fast enough for his customers, and the gourmets of Mott street were so intoxicated with delight over the new order of things that they did not always notice whether they got the right amount of change or not. Shew did business strictly on the "one price" motto, and before he was two years in Astoria the fame of his relishes had spread so far that he was unable to fill the orders for garden truck. At the end of the third year Lue Wah entered the field as an aspirant for agricultural honors and rented an adjoining farm. Two years later Yu Lee, Yung Gee, Tschin Chu Lick and Yum Yoh started rival farms across the way and built a number of little huts which served the double purposes of barns and dwelling houses. Shew Ho Joe had now amassed a snug fortune. He cared nothing for competition. He had a prosperous and growing circle of patrons, who found as much enjoyment in his relishes as the Melican man from his potpourri of mixtures which bring with them the attending evils of dyspepsia and indigestion. Three years ago he sold out his interest in the farm to Yu Lee and returned to China.

The Chinese farms have varied attractions both for the student of entomology and the botanist. Four crops are raised every year. The tillage is most thorough. All farm labor is performed by hand. A plow is never used, and labor saving machines are unknown. The Chinese farmers work from dark to dark. Eight o'clock is their breakfast hour. Fifteen minutes are usually devoted to this meal. They work again until 1 o'clock, when they take half an hour off for dinner. Then they go back to their hoes and work until it is too dark to distinguish objects. This is the everyday life of this strange people.

When His New Year Comes.

The Chinese farmer throws aside all his cares and responsibilities at least once a year—on New Year's day. The Chinese New Year's day took place Feb. 8. Some keep it up for a week and some for a month or more. This may be said to be the greatest of all Chinese celebrations both at home and abroad, and while it lasts only unbounded pleasure is sought after and indulged in. When New Year's day arrived, the Chinese farmers scornfully laid aside their hoes, and like true Caucasians masticated turkey, duck and other edible delicacies. These bucolic artists do not use strong liquors. If they get a quarter or 50 cents, they spend it for opium. For 50 cents they can have at least ten good smokes, which are equivalent in effect to ten big drinks of whisky. The farmers, however, are dropping this practice gradually, as those who use the drug to any extent become weak, pale and lazy.

John Chinaman is a great believer in irrigation. There is a pump on each of the farms which is used almost incessantly in watering the crops.

The irrigation pump is in the center of the field, and a big long india rubber hose extends to the circumference of the farm. This is sometimes seen lying coiled among the plants like a huge python. Whenever rain does not come, John attaches the nozzle of this hose to the water supply and for hours at a time pours a steady stream of water on the plants. On another portion of the farm stands a liquid manure tank where the fertilizing ingredients boiling hold in solution are by the same process distributed over the soil. Every grain of seed sown is handled separately and deposited in holes made by the hand. When the seed is planted, John heaps the fertilizers on top. He grows his cucumbers, squashes and other vegetables upside down and trains his vines on poles which are arched toward each other on the hills. It is a treat never to be forgotten to see a Chinese farmer lying on his back beneath the arbors snipping off the fruit with a pair of shears. Strange as this method of oriental culture may seem to the American farmer, it is worth studying when one sees their crop of radishes grow as big as our average sized turnips and each of their beans weighing almost one-third of a pound. They have a white radish which measures fully 8 inches in length and is from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.

Curious Vegetables.

Among the vegetables grown by the Chinese on their Astoria farms is a species of mushroom as hard as stone and as black as ink. These are very expensive. Before being cooked it is necessary to put them 12 hours in water, and when taken out they are soft and swell to twice their former size. Among the other vegetables of their own peculiar cultivation entitled to distinction are the white melon, gourds, parsley, water cresses, beans, gow loi, pong sol and dunk gwar.

The leaves of the Chinese water cresses are slender and taper down to a point. The stem is hollow and is used by juvenile Mongolians in the Flowery Kingdom for whistles. The pong sol is a sort of lettuce, the leaves of which look as if they had been polished, so brilliant is their gloss. Gow loi is a species of garlic which throws up long, pale green spikes. It sells for 25 cents a bunch. The vine of the dunk gwar resembles that of our watermelon, except that it is not so juicy. The flower is a yellow five leaved blossom, and the fruit often weighs 40 pounds. This vegetable costs 65 cents a pound. The Chinese pumpkin is melon shaped and of a light green color, ribbed with stripes of a darker hue. When ripe, the pumpkin sells for 30 cents a pound and the Celestial beans and peas for 30 cents.

Some of the Chinese farmers in Astoria have become so wealthy that they include white men among their farm help.

A Farmer Home.

The homes of the Chinese farmers consist of a number of little shanties of peculiar architectural design built with he cheapest scantlings and covered over with tarred paper. The first thing you strike in approaching these chateaux, which stand in the center of the farms, is a sort of letter box adorned with a stationary black sign covered with cabalistic figures that look equally like a tea chest bit of literature or a prescription for the chills. Ask a pigtail what the inscription means, and he draws himself into his shell and says: "No sabe." "Nobody sabes anything." All this is a dismal, unmeaning blank when you get down to inquiries.

In the rear of the shanties are the barns and sausage factories, where fowls are kept and pork sausages manufactured. Here also may be seen a bronze rod about 2½ feet long, with a pound weight hanging from one end of it and a shallow basket suspended from a string on the other. This is where all the vegetables are weighed before taking them to market. There are numbers along the rod which enable the weigher to ascertain the quantity of goods which he is sending to the market.

The Chinese farmer has a mortal dread of the camera, which he believes is an invention of the evil one. When I tried to get a snap shot at one of the farmers recently, he plunged wildly into his hut and closed the door behind him. It would not be wise for a paleface to follow John into the hut, for the Chinese farmer is usually armed with a long cabbage knife, and is not safe for the troublesome Caucasian to experiment too much on his temper.

No portion of the cosmopolitan population of Long Island City presents such a panorama of picturesque anomalies as this colony of Chinese farmers. Here virtue and vice display their characteristics, pov-

A CHINESE FARMHOUSE.

erty rears its gaunt head above the modicum of modern wealth, and the grotesque customs of China are nourished in the hearts and habits of these Celestial wanderers.

The peculiarities of Brot Harte's "Heathen Chinee" are not confined to his manner of playing poker or to the cut of his coat, but extend in even a greater degree into his manner of living and tilling the soil.

JOSEPH W. GAVAN.

American Industries.

Munhall estimated that the agricultural earnings of the United States are $3,490,000,000; the earnings from manufactures, $4,330,000,000; from mines, $480,000,000; from transportation, $1,155,000,000; from shipping, $60,000,000; from banking, $280,000,000.

Works to Educate Her Husband.

A woman is working as a cook in Kansas City to send her husband through the State university. He graduates next June.

Japan's National Bank.

The Bank of Japan has a capital of 20,000,000 yen. The value of the yen is about the same as that of the silver dollar.

WAS $363,000 SHORT

Illinois Last State Treasurer Declared a Defaulter.

Claims Filed in the County Court Against His Estate.

Ramsay's Shortage Was Discovered by Treasurer Wulff on Coming Into Office—Bondsmen Made Good the Amount.

St. Louis, Feb. 12—The Post-Dispatch's Carlyle, Ills., special says, when Rufus Ramsey, who died suddenly three months ago, went into the state treasury two years ago he was thought to be the richest man in southern Illinois. Within a week over half a million in claims have been filed against the estate. The most startling claim is that of five Chicago bankers, his sureties as state treasurer. When Henry Wulff succeeded the dead man as state treasurer he found a shortage of $363,450. The bondsmen so far suppressed the fact in the hope of reimbursing themselves out of the dead man's estate. Now F. M. Blount and Carl Moll cashiers of two Chicago national banks, have filed in the county court claims for the full amount of the shortage.

In the claims filed it is specifically alleged the shortage is of the amount named and that the bondsmen made it good and that the claims are filed for the reimbursement of the bondsmen.

THE GRAVE OF BLAINE.

Near the Tomb Stands a Lightning-Blasted Oak.

Mr. Blaine's is the grave oftenest visited in Oak Hill cemetery, and it was a subject of remark that nothing but a plain footstone marked the resting place of this great American—for so much no man can deny Mr. Blaine. An oak tree, partly blasted by lightning stands at the head. It was found that Mr. Blaine had asked that the tree be not disturbed, and had a particular objection to costly mausoleums. No one can say the grave is neglected. Mrs. Beale, Mr. Blaine's youngest and favorite child, has visited it every week when she has been in Washington. She has returned here for the first time since her marriage in the spring. It is seldom that flowers are not found on the mound, and there are many evidences of remembrance which mean much more than the ghastly grotesqueness of great monuments to the dead.—Washington Letter in the Boston Transcript.

Only Allowed 3333 Wives.

In Ashantee no man is ever allowed to see one of the king's wives and should he happen, through accident, to get a glimpse of one of the "sacred creatures" he is forthwith put to death. The law of that country allows the king to have 3,333 "helpmeets" and no more. These wives all live on two long streets in the city of Ccomasie, the Ashantee capital, the quarters occupied by them being locally known by a word signifying "heaven."

Putting the cart before the horse is no longer a mere conception. In France it is now an accomplished fact. An inventor has gotten up a street car or omnibus not drawn but driven with gearing from a treadmill attached to the rear of the vehicle and supported on wheels. The horse, therefore, rides while he works.

A RELIABLE PILE CURE

The Pyramid Pile Cure is the safest and surest pile cure on the market, because it contains no mineral poisons nor opium nor cocaine, but can be used with absolute safety and certainty of cure.

Many physicians are now using the Pyramid Pile Cure in place of surgical operations being painless, convenient to use, and the patient can attend to his daily occupation while the cure is being made, as it is used at night and no additional treatment is necessary.

Dr. Wharton says the Pyramid Pile Cure will prove a blessing to mankind, when it is remembered that heretofore a surgical operation was considered the only cure with all its dangers to life, intense pain and an expenses of from $10 to $100, to say nothing of the possible return of the trouble. The Pyramid Pile Cure costs but $1 at any drug store and does the work quickly and safely. If your druggist hasn't it in stock ask him to get it for you from his wholesaler.

A book on cause and cure of piles will be mailed free by addressing Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich.

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

OF A NEW YORK GENTLEMAN.

Regarding the New Discovery for Cure of Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Some weeks ago the newspapers of the country devoted considerable space to an account of an interesting discovery in medicine, which, it was claimed, would cure all forms of dyspepsia and stomach troubles. Since that time many experiments have been made with the remedy in order to demonstrate just how much real merit it possessed. The results of these experiments have been all that could be desired; in fact, in many cases the cures very little short of wonderful.

The remedy is prepared in lozenge or tablet form, pleasant to the taste, and harmless even for the stomach of an infant. In fact, no secret is made of its ingredients, being composed of vegetable essences, fruit salts pure pepsin and bismuth. They are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and are undoubtedly the safest and most reliable remedy to use when the stomach is weak, or any trouble whatever with the digestive organs.

Mr. C. Bensinger, of the firm of Bensinger & Co., 5 and 7 Dey street, New York City, relates his experience briefly but unmistakably. He says: "Some three months ago I purchased a drug store two boxes of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and I take great pleasure in stating that after using about half of one 50-cent box I felt such a wonderful relief from the dyspepsia I was suffering from that I did not need to rest of the box. Having many friends who were equally troubled with some form or other of indigestion, I suggested and offered to them some of the tablets and the verdict of all who have taken them is the same, that they are wonderful in their effect and the best thing of the kind. I have nothing but the best wishes for Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Very truly,

C. Bensinger,
5 and 7 Dey St., New York.

Thoughtful men and women are cautious regarding patent medicines and very properly so. Being secret preparations you cannot know just what you are taking into your stomach. With Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed as they are of pure, fresh pepsin vegetable essences, fruit salts and bismuth, no risk is incurred. The overworked, irritable stomach is at once invigorated and rested, and perfect digestion means strong nerves and muscles, a clear head, energy for mental or physical work and capacity to enjoy life.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. If yours does not happen to have them he will get them for you, as they are sold by all wholesalers.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

Published by New York Papers That Indictments Had Been Found Against ex-Mayor Gilroy.

New York, Feb. 16.—Morning papers say the grand jury has prepared an indictment against the officials connected with the recent municipal administration and reported the following indicted, and papers being prepared for submission to the court: Thomas F. Gilroy, ex-mayor; Thomas F. McAvoy, William W. McLaughlin, Alexander S. Williams, police inspectors, and two police captains. The officials in the district attorney's office refuse to affirm or deny the truth of the story. The grand jury has adjourned and it is not considered likely any indictment will be made public before re-convening March 4.

Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., son of the ex-mayor, declares the publication as far as his father is concerned, absolutely false, and that steps will be taken to sue the paper which printed it.

LIKE IN THE DARK AGES

The Inquisition Restored in the Hawaiian Islands.

Horrible Tortures Applied to Extort Confessions From Capt. Davis.

Hung by the Thumbs For Hours Till More Dead Than Alive He Yields up His Secret—A Native Immersed in Ice Water.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The Call prints the following from Honolulu: The success of the government of Hawaii in conducting its treason cases is due to the incriminating evidence given by Captain William Davies, of the steamer Waimanolo, which carried arms to the rebels. The manner in which a sworn statement was wrung from Davies is interesting as showing the peculiar process at present existing in the Hawaiian islands.

Denied an Interview With Willis.

Davies and his mate Knudson were arrested. Knudson made a confession, telling what little he knew. Davies, who is an American citizen, refused any information. He protested his innocence and demanded an interview with the United States minister. This was refused, and Davies was then taken into the prison yard and shown two ring bolts in the wall above his head. The uniformed inquisitors of the governments gave the captain to understand that if a complete confession was not forthcoming he would be strung up by the thumbs.

The Torture Applied.

Davies did not flinch. His legs were bound below the knees and his thumbs lashed with a whip cord to the bolts. A cord was placed below him so that the unfortunate's toes just touched it. Davies was stripped to the waist while Marshal Hitchcock, Attorney General Smith and Surgeon Cooper, with a stenographer, awaited his statement, but Davies would not weaken.

Begged a Drop of Water.

Sweat oozed from every pore and the strong man in his agony begged a drop of water to cool the thirst that consumed him. The tendons of the victim's limbs stood out like strands of rope, the blood vessels knotted, his arms and legs swelling as if ready to burst. The tormentors urged him to implicate all known to be politically opposed to their methods, but Davies still refused to surrender the secrets he had sworn to protect.

Fainted From Exhaustion.

At last when apparent by his respirations that it would be impossible to hold out longer, nature succumbed and Davies, cursing the fiends who were torturing him, fainted. Dr. Cooper used salts of ammonia to revive the captain and as soon as he revived two negro convicts suspended him again by the thumbs.

The Operation Repeated.

This inhuman operation was begun at noon and it was 6 o'clock in the evening before Davies, more dead than alive, made a statement that respited him from the inhuman barbarity of his persecutors.

Another Case of Torture.

Another case of torture was brought to light in the military inquiry. A young native known to be intimate with Carl Widderman was handcuffed, then, with a refinement of cruelty which would shock a Persian Satrap, was placed in a tank of ice cold water and kept there until the circulation of blood in the extremities had almost ceased, and Dr. Cooper, who appears in the unenviable light of arch inquisitor, declared the action of the heart almost suspended.

Immersed In Ice Water.

Chief Police Marshal Hitchcock had the young Kanaka taken from the tank, and, after being restored from a condition of semi-unconsciousness the torture was administered again. Flesh and blood could stand such inhumanity no longer, and the much needed confession was given.

GERMS IN THE SUNLIGHT.

They Are Rapidly Killed in Water When Near the Surface.

In experiments by Prof. Buchner, cultures of typhoid and other bacilli placed in water were completely destroyed in three hours by bright sunlight, and rapidly reduced even by diffuse sunlight, although they rapidly increased in the dark. To determine the depth at which this bactericidal action of light ceases, partially exposed cultures of different bacteria were sunk in Starnberger, lake near Munich. At three yards below the surface the retarding effect was only just perceptible, although it was shown, ten years ago, that light penetrates in water—at least in the Lake of Geneva—to depths as great as 185 yards. It is apparent, therefore, that the effect of sunlight in purifying rivers has been overestimated, and is confined to the surface.

Hard Winter Signs In Maine.

Those who study omens say another long, cold winter, filled with blustering storms, is ahead. The goose bone is nearly all white, and snow, they say, will lie on the ground from early in December until April, or later. Corn husks are more than usually thick. The maize has put on an extra overcoat to protect itself from the zero temperature to come. Woodchucks and chipmunks are already fat enough to kill, and their fur is dense and fine and soft. They, too, predict cold weather, and will seek winter quarters early. Finally, the price of coal is advancing, and that should settle all doubt in the mind of the average man as to whether we're going to have any winter this year.—Lewiston Evening Journal.

In a Scotch asylum there is a woman whose one form of insanity before she was incarcerated consisted in having her horses' shoes of solid gold with gold nails each set of shoes and nails costing £500.

It is stated by a publisher who knows that the literary earning of Robert Louis Stevenson in the last eight years were not less than $200,000.

BLIXT IMPEACHED.

Defense in the Ging Case Lets Off a Sensation.

CLAIM THAT CLAUS IS ALL WRONG.

A Witness, Who Declined to Say Beforehand What He Would Testify to, and Who Knows All About the Goosman Rig — Attorney Erwin Beams with Gratification—Doubt Thrown on Another Portion of the Blixt Confession.

Minneapolis, Feb. 16.—The defense somewhat impeached the testimony of Claus A. Blixt in the Hayward trial by casting a very decided doubt on the truth of his statement that he went to see some acquaintances in South Minneapolis immediately after the commission of the crime. The evidence of Ole Thorsen, his wife and Mary Larson established at least a doubt that Blixt visited the house on Twelfth avenue south, which he claimed to have visited that night. The testimony took up the morning session, and not only a bomb, but a whole caisson exploded at the afternoon session. It was when M. D. Wilson was called to testify for the defense, and for a time apparently both sides were thrown into consternation.

Erwin Beams with Gratification.

As a cat plays with a more than usually velvety mouse Erwin played with this witness, in anticipation of what was coming. In well rounded sentences he proceeded with the little preliminaries, and then as the witness swore that he was well acquainted with the Goosman rig Erwin looked mildly at the jury. When Wilson said that he met that rig, and that Miss Ging was in it, the night of the murder; that it was driving out Lyndale avenue from the north, and that it turned on Kenwood boulevard, Erwin was chipper. When the witness said that it was at about 7:20 o'clock that he met the rig Erwin was fairly beaming. He was exploding Blixt's story. He was revealing the third party.

A Surprise to Both Sides.

Wilson stated that both attorneys for both the state and defense had called on him, but he had refused to tell what he knew. Therefore when he went on the stand neither side knew to what he would testify. He had known Miss Ging for years as a customer when he had a livery barn down town, and was sure it was her he saw in Goosman's rig the night of the murder. He did not know it was Harry Hayward with her at the time, for he had never seen him, but he recognized him as the man two days later, when he saw him at the police station. His testimony was the event of the day and will, perhaps, give both sides much work in hunting up evidence and in summing up before the jury.

Mrs. Naegle Heard Two Shots.

Mrs. Naegle swore she was at home in her house situated beyond where the body was found, and had heard one sharp shot followed by a muffled one about 7 o'clock the night of Dec. 3. She thought that the sounds came from toward the lake nearer town than her house. Her brother, Mr. Erhardt, had come home about a half hour later. She did not remember the shots particularly then, as her brother had said it was a runaway accident. She admitted that there was considerable shooting about the lake at various time.

Accounting for Harry's Time.

Charles Bartelson, attorney at law, stated that Harry Hayward came to his house situated at Twelfth and Chestnut avenue about five minutes before 8 o'clock. He had asked his daughter, Mabel Bartelson, to go to the theater, and she was ready to go in about four minutes. They went away and returned at about 10:40 o'clock. He had been interviewed by Harry as to the proper way to have assignments of insurance made out, and had given advice.

Hayward Was a Wide-Open Man.

Edward Angell, attorney, had been consulted in regard to life insurance, and had prepared papers for Harry to have signed when the deal was made and loan perfected. This was proved to show that Harry was open in his transactions. Harry Adams testified that he saw the bloody rig two days after the tragedy, and thought there was the mark of a bloody hand upon one of the ribs holding up the top.

COULDN'T COLLECT TWICE.

"Calamity" Weller Fails in a Case That Sets a Precedent.

New Hampton, Ia., Feb. 16.—L. H. Weller, ex-Representative, also well known as "Calamity" Weller, owns a farm a mile or two south of town. Being a patron of home institutions he had a certain amount of hay insured in the Chickasaw County Farmers' Insurance company last season. The Chicago Great Western railway crosses a corner of his farm, and during the dry weather last summer a fire was started that consumed an amount of hay estimated at a value of $260. He filed a claim for damages caused by the railroad company starting the fire, and after a time was allowed nearly $300.

The insurance company paid him $100, so that he had done better than if he had sold his hay. When the insurance company heard of the railway case it sued to recover its $100. Weller claimed that he was entitled to pay for damages caused by the railroad company's neglect, also for the amount of insurance, because he had paid a premium for such insurance. Judge Fellows decided absolutely against Weller, and giving a judgment for the amount of insurance paid. The case has been appealed to the supreme court.

Big Western Railways Agree.

Denver, Feb. 16.—Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Trunk lines committee, has left for St. Louis, and will send out a circular to the roads interested giving the particulars of the agreement reached at the conference of passenger agents in this city which has been concluded. Under the agreement by which the boycott against the Union Pacific is raised and the Oregon gateway thrown open the basis of division is to be the same as it was prior to to Nov. 1, 1891.

Mexican Honors to Minister Gray.

City of Mexico, Feb. 16.—United States Minister Gray's body left today at 9:00 a. m. for Indianapolis, accompanied by Mrs. Gray and Bayard Gray. President Diaz accompanied the body with a brigade of soldiers to the train. A general order was issued by President Diaz that all national flags throughout the republic of Mexico shall remain at half mast until the body has crossed the Rio Grande river. The president personally paid a visit of condolence to the legation.

SOME SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Shine in the Sky of Commercial Depression in the United States.

New York, Feb. 16.—Bradstreet's says: Milder and pleasanter weather, following the severe storms and extremely low temperature have, with few exceptions, failed to stimulate orders for seasonable goods or the distributive movement generally. January gross earnings of railways indicate that bottom has been touched, but there are signs of improvement accompanying them in an increase of earnings. The poorest showing is made by the grangers, but decreases reported from January earnings a year ago by eastern, southern and Pacific groups of roads, central western roads, coalers and southwestern announce gains in January over last year.

Prices on the whole have maintained a position of relative steadiness, eastern manufacturers of shoes asking higher prices in view of a late advance in leather, and spruce lumber for frames has been marked up about 20 per cent. Live cattle and hogs are higher, due to improvement in eastern demand and decline in receipts at western centers. The check in receipts of Indian corn is responsible for the advance in that cereal, and lead also is higher. Prices are unchanged for leather, oats, pork, cotton, iron and steel, but bleached cottons have sold lower, at some points the lowest on record. Wheat is also off on additional evidence of heavier supplies, both at home and abroad, than anticipated.

The only noteworthy gain in the volume of sales of staple merchandise at large eastern centers has been dry goods, aside from cottons, foreign dress woolens being most popular. Seven New England shoe manufacturing centers report 95,000 cases shipped this week, against 79,000 in the week a year ago. More moderate weather in the province of Ontorio has stimulated a better feeling among merchants there, and anticipations are brighter as to the outlook for spring trade.

ILLINOIS EDITORS ELECT OFFICERS.

Interesting Meeting of Prairie State Opinion Moulders at Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—The meeting of the Illinois Press association which has just closed here has been a very successful one and its members have had a "heap of fun" besides the improvement of their minds that was inevitable. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, C. D. Tufts, Democrat, Centralia; first vice president, W. L. Eaton, Register-Gazette, Rockford; second vice president, G. B. Bentley, Guide, Baylis; third vice president, T. A. Fritchie, Republican, Olney; secretary, J. M. Page, Jerseyville Democrat; treasurer, C. M. Tinney, Virginia Gazette, National Executive committeeman—E. A. Snively.

While the Illinois Press association was in conference the committee of the Interstate Press league met in an adjoining room and perfected the arrangements begun previously. Press associations of seven states were included in the league—Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Mississippi. The first meeting of the league will be held on the third Wednesday in September at the Lexington hotel this city. Twelve members from each press association will be present. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of A. S. Chapman, Madison, Ind.; Hon. Lafayette Young, Des Moines, Ia.; W. L. Robertson, Plattsburg, Mo.; J. J. Penny, Murphysboro, Ills.

Illinois Solons Go Home Again.

Springfield, Feb. 16.—There was a bare quorum in the senate, which made reconsideration of the vote on the woman suffrage bill the special order for next Wednesday. The resolution favoring the custody of the Lincoln monument by the state was adopted. Coon introduced a bill to tax inheritances of $10,000 1 per cent. when the relationship is of the first degree, and heavier as the relationship grows less. Hannahan's civil service bill was favorably reported. In the house a resolution condemning Cleveland's administration for its attitude toward veterans was sent to the federal relations committee after a warm political debate. The vote defeating the bill making insanity legal ground for divorce was reconsidered. A bill looking to a pension fund for public school teachers was introduced. Both houses adjourned to Monday.

Declined to Increase Salaries.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 16.—The house by a vote of 54 to 33 refused to submit to the people a constitutional amendment increasing the salaries of state officers, it requiring a two-thirds vote of all the members. The vote was reconsidered, however and the measure tabled. In the senate bills were introduced appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a statue of the late Governor Austin Blair upon the state capitol grounds; abolishing days of grace on commercial paper; providing a station house for women in cities of 10,000 inhabitants or upward, to be in charge of a police matron; for a reformatory prison for women; abolishing the office of commissioner of mineral statistics, and for the use of the Abbott voting machine at all elections of the state.

Wisconsin Legislation.

Madison, Feb. 16.—The bill for a state home for the feeble minded was ordered to a third reading in the assembly. The Chickamauga monument bill was passed. The vote on the bill was unanimous. O'Neill's bill to create a state board of arbitration was laid over at his request and made a special order for next Thursday. In the senate the bill intended to reorganized the office of labor commissioner and to make it a salaried one was killed. The bill retiring supreme justices who have served fifteen years on full pay after reaching the age of 70 was reported favorably. Both houses adjourned until Monday evening.

Severe Weather in the South.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 16.—Specials from south Georgia report unprecedented snowstorms in that section. Fruit and vegetables are killed, animals frozen to death, and the people suffering. The storm is unprecedented for years, and in some sections the worst that has ever been experienced. At Thomasville, the great "winter resort," sleighs are out for the first time in the history of the city. Savannah and Darien have the worst storms ever known. Down to the Florida line all fruit is killed and cattle are dying from the cold. In extreme south Georgia the snow is three inches deep.

Railway Bridge Carpenter Killed.

Gowrie, Ia., Feb. 16.—A railroad bridge carpenter named Satters was instantly killed at Dayton by being struck by a Northwestern freight train, having been thrown forty feet from the track.

CLEVER DOMINIES.

Eighty-eight-year-old Samuel Huffman of Savannah preaches without specs.

The bishop of Chichester is 90, but recently delivered a "charge" three hours long.

The Rev. Downey Blair of Bates county, Mo., who is 75 years old, is as proud as can be at the birth of a son.

The Rev. Elijah Kellogg, author of "Spartacus to the Gladiators," preaches in Harpswell, Me., although over 80.

There is a Baptist clergyman in Virginia who has a record of 164 converts immersed in 60 minutes. Who can beat it?

EMPLOYES SECURE.

Those Who Work for Receivership Railways.

THE DICTUM OF JUDGE CALDWELL.

Creditors Can Get Judgment, but the Receivers Are Forbidden to Pay Wages to Any but the Man Who Earned Them—Legislative Committee Begins an Inquiry Into the Brooklyn Strike—Connelly and Lewis Testify.

St. Louis, Feb. 16.—United States Circuit Judge Henry C. Caldwell has recently been asked many questions as to the attitude of the court in the matter of garnishment suits brought against receivers of the Santa Fe and 'Frisco roads to secure the payment of debts owed by employes. He has now placed on file in the clerk's office a letter which is intended to be an answer to cover all such queries. The letter in brief is as follows: "You will not be in 'contempt' of any court over which I preside by issuing out a writ of garnishment to garnishee the wages of an employe of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

Can't Collect the Judgment, However.

"But if you get judgment against the receivers as garnishees you cannot levy upon the property in their possession as receivers, or otherwise compel them to pay it by any process issued from the court rendering the garnishee judgment. The receivers are forbidden by an order of the court to pay any judgment except upon the order of the court appointing them, and the rule is to pay no attention to the garnishment of the monthly wages of the employes of the receivers beyond a respectful notice to the plaintiff and the court in which the garnishee proceedings are pending that the wages of the employes will be paid to them in person in pursuance of the order of this court. The receivers and the men employed by them are employes of the court.

Must Pay Wages to Employes Directly.

"The wages of employes of the government must be paid to them. Officers, clerks, and every agent and employe of every department of the government, jurors and witnesses, criers and bailiffs, and every employe of a court, including its receivers and their employes, are entitled by law to have their salaries, fees, and wages paid to them personally, or to such agent as they shall appoint. Neither the government nor any of its departments—including the judicial—can be garnished for the salaries, wages, or fees of its officers, agents, or employes. * * *

No Hope for the Creditors.

"The court will not pay the wages of the employe to any one else but the employe himself, nor will it sentence him to dismissal from service, as you suggest and recommend, because he does not pay his debts. It is said that some of the employes fail to pay their debts who are able to do so and they at least should be dismissed. The answer to this suggestion is: First, that the court has no authority to punish men for not paying their debts, and second that to determine whether the employe was able to pay his debts would involve an inquiry into his private affairs and the trial of an issue which the court has not the power nor the inclination to undertake."

TROLLEY STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

New York Legislative Committee Probing the Trouble at Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, Feb. 16.—The legislative committee appointed to investigate the causes of the trolley railroad strike has begun its labors here. M. J. Connelly, the manager of the strike, stated the case for the operatives. He alleged that the principal cause of the difficulty was that the companies had failed to put into practice what is known as the ten-hour law, the men being required to work over ten hours a day and in some instances as long as eleven hours and twenty to forty-five minutes, while the law specified that they should be required to work but ten hours within twelve consecutive hours.

Another cause was that the companies wished to increase the number of "trippers," paying by the trip, whereby the men would be obliged to be in attendance from fourteen to fifteen hours a day, and would be unable to earn more than 50 to 80 cents a day. Connelly said the number of trips and the speed had been increased, and that there was more responsibility attached to the work of motormen. He had never been required to make up lost time, but he knew of other motormen who had been.

Daniel F. Lewis, president of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad company, was also a witness. In 1886 some trouble arose over an increase of wages or a decrease in power which cost the company $225,000 and caused the dividends to fall from 18 to 14. In 1887 the men agreed, he declared, to work twelve hours a day. The ten-hour law came into effect in 1889 and the men then agreed to work for ten hours a day, not including meal time. He said that when the men talked about counting the standing time in a day's work he told them that it would cause trouble.

The Charges Against McBride.

Columbus, O., Feb. 16.—The committee investigating Mark Wild's charges against John McBride in the miners' convention brought in a Scotch verdict of "not proven," and McBride immediately repudiated the verdict and had the matter recommitted.

Scooped by the Standard Oil.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—The Standard Oil contingent has succeeded in obtaining control of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke company. Following out the plan which was recently adopted six directors of the company resigned and their places were filled by Robert T. Lincoln, J. W. Doane, A. A. Sprague, Erskine M. Phelps, Norman B. Ream and George W. Wheeler, representing the Standard Oil interests. Within a few days the directors will meet to elect officers. Lincoln is slated for the presidency.

Two Found Frozen to Death.

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 16.—Jose Carabjal and his son Juan have been found frozen to death on the mesa east of this city. They left here Wednesday night with some supplies during the blinding storm, and went into camp where the bodies were frozen stiff.

Death of Richard Trevellick.

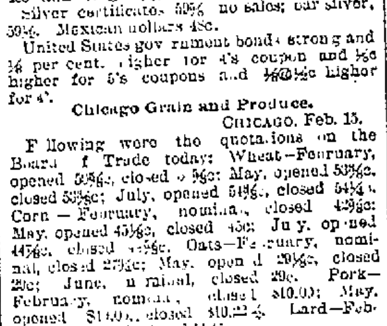
Detroit, Feb. 16.—Captain Richard Trevellick, the well known labor advocate and politician, died at his home in this city of paralysis, aged 65.

He Would Then.

Hazel—I can't realize, old man, that you are a father.

Natte—Can't you? Come around and spend the night with me.—New York World.

Too Embarrassing.



"You don't care to meet Mr. ——?"
"No, indeed."
"Why?"
"He sat behind me last night at the theater."—Scribner's Magazine.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

New York, Feb. 15.

Money on call easy at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.89¾@4.89⅞ for demand and 4.87@4.88 for sixty days; posted rates 4.87½@4.88 and 4.89@4.89½; commercial bills 4.86. Silver certificates 59½ no sales; bar silver, 59½. Mexican dollars 48c.

United States government bonds strong and ½ per cent. higher for 4's coupon and ⅛c higher for 5's coupons and ⅛@½c higher for 4's.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 15.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—February, opened 50⅝c, closed 50⅝c; May, opened 53⅝c, closed 53⅝c; July, opened 54⅛c., closed 54⅛c. Corn — February, nominal, closed 42⅝c: May, opened 45⅛c, closed 45c; July, opened 44⅞c., closed 44⅝c. Oats—February, nominal, closed 27½c; May, opened 29⅛c, closed 29c; June, nominal, closed 29c. Pork—February, nominal, closed $10.00; May, opened $10.0., closed $10.22½. Lard—February, nominal, closed $6.45.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 23½c per lb; fresh dairy, 20c; packing stock, 7@9c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 21½@21c per doz, loss off. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 8½@9c per lb; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 7@10c. Potatoes—Burbanks, good to choice, 62@65c per bu; Hebrons, 60@63c; Early Rose, 57@61c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $1.25@2.00 per bbl. Cranberries—Jerseys, $10.00@11.00 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, new stock, 13½@14c; broken comb, 10@11c; dark comb, poor packages, 5c; strained California, 5@6c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 15.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day 30,000; sales ranged at $2.80@3.85 pigs, $3.70@4.05 light, $3.75@3.90 rough packing, $3.80@4.15 mixed, and $3.95@4.30 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 5,500; quotations ranged at $5.00@5.50 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.00@4.90 good to choice do, $4.00@4.50 fair to good, $3.35@4.00 common to medium do, $3.00@3.60 butchers' steers, $2.10@3.90 stockers, $2.90@3.65 feeders, $1.50@2.80 cows, $2.70@4.75 heifers, $2.00@4.00 bulls, $2.65@4.40 Texas steers, and $2.25@5.50 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 9,000; sales ranged at $2.65@4.40 westerns, $2.50@3.70 Texans, $2.00@4.50 natives, and $3.25@5.35 lambs.

We can Collar and Cuff any man in America

and do it too in a way that he will like. Every man that wears collars and cuffs should know about the "CELLULOID" Interlined. A linen collar or cuff covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs made.

They are the top notch of comfort, neatness and economy. They will go through the day with you in good shape, no matter how hot or how busy you get. You can clean one yourself in a minute, without dependence on busy wives, unskillful hired girls or uncertain and distant laundries. Simply wipe them off.

Every piece is marked as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

You must insist upon goods so marked and take nothing else if you expect satisfaction.

If your dealer should not have them, we will send you a sample postpaid on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. Give size, and specify stand-up or turned-down collar as wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMPANY,
427-29 Broadway, NEW YORK.

LORILLARD'S

Climax Plug

IS MUCH THE BEST

When buying CLIMAX PLUG, always look for the little round red Tin Tag. It's the sign by which you can protect yourself against inferior brands. It is an assurance of quality, purity and substance. It represents the word and honor of the oldest tobacco manufacturers in America and the largest in the world. When you want a delicious chew, a lasting chew, a satisfying chew, be sure and get LORILLARD'S

CLIMAX PLUG.

HANLEY BROS. COMPANY

554-556 STATE STREET.

GROCERIES and PRODUCE

For CASH.

Careful Buyers Will See at a Glance That the Following Quotations are All Good Values:

Flour.

	Per sack.
High grade Minnesota patent	$1 60
Wisconsin rye	1 30
N. Y. buckwheat	85

Sugars and Syrups.

	Per Lb.
Granulated sugar	4c
Extra white sugar	3¾c
New Orleans sugar	3½c
Maple sugar	12½c
Loaf sugar	5c
Pulverized sugar	5c
Pure sugar syrup	35c
	Per Gal.
Gallon 5 gallon kegs	$1 50
Fancy New Orleans molasses, 40 to	60
Canadian maple syrup	$1 15

Smoked Meats.

	Per Lb.
Star hams	11 c
Star bacon	15 c
Fancy sugar cured hams	9½c
Fancy sugar cured boneless bacon	10 c
Picnic hams	7 c
Boneless hams	10 c
Dried beef	12½c

Dairy Products.

	Per Lb.
Elgin creamery butterine, pails	26 c
Dairy butter, 20 to	23 c
Creamery butterine	16 c
Dairy butterine	12½c
Pure lard in Jar	8 c

Canned Goods.

Gallon cans tomatoes	25 c
" peaches	35 c
" apricots	35 c
" apples	25 c
3 lb can green sage plums	12½c
" egg plums	12½c
" apricots	12½c
" good tomatoes	8 c
" fancy tomatoes	12 c
2 " good corn	7 c
" fancy corn	12½c
" string beans	6 c
" early peas	10 c
3 " squash	10 c
" pompkin	10 c
2 " blackberries	5 c
" strawberries	10 c
" red cherries	10 c
" blue berries	14 c
3 " asparagus	25 c
Good French peas	18 c
Fancy mushrooms	25 c
1 lb can Black Diamond salmon	16 c
" shrimp	25 c
" Alaska salmon	12 c
3 " white label soups	25 c
20 oz bottle Queen olives	25 c
30 oz bottle fancy Spanish olives	60 c
Lea & Perrins sauce in pint bottles	40 c
Durkees salad dressing, per bottle	25 c
Home made catsup, per quart bottle	20 c
Boneless sardines, ½lb	28 c
" " ¼lb	18 c

Cheese.

	Per Lb.
N York full cream	15 c
Domestic Swiss	14 c
" brick	12½c
Wisconsin skim	6 c
Imported Swiss	25 c
Edams, each	90 c
Neufchatel, each	5 c
Club House, per jar	35 c
Roquefort	45 c

Farinaceous Goods

	Per Lb.
Schumacher rolled oats	3 c
" granulated corn meal	2½c
	Per Pkg.
Breakfast flakes	10 c
Quaker oats	10 c
Pancake flour	12 c
Cerealine	15 c
Maccheroni	12½c
Vermicelli	8 c
	Per Lb.
Good rice	5c
Sago	5c
Tapioca	5c
Barley, fine	5c
Lima beans	7c
	Per Peck.
Navy beans	50c
Scotch peas	40c

Dried Fruits.

	Per Lb.
Fancy jelly cured apricots	10c
Evaporated peaches	10c
" white apples	10c
" raspberries	22c
Good California prunes	6c
Fancy " "	10c
Silver " "	8c
Fancy white pears	10c
Fancy loose raisins	7c
Good " "	5c
Fancy cleaned currants	8c
Good " "	5c

Laundry Supplies.

	Bar.	Box.
Babbitts soap	4½c	$4 00
Lenox soap	4½c	3 85
Star soap	4 c	3 75
Santa Claus soap	4½c	4 00
Quaker family soap	5 c	2 85
Ivory soap	7½c	6 85
Washing powder	4 c	20
Gold Dust, pkg		22c
Washing soda, per lb		2c
Lump starch, 10lb pkg		40c
Quart bottle blueing		10c
" ammonia		10c

Miscellaneous.

30lb pail jelly	$ 65
Anchor parlor matches, per doz	15
Large pickles, per gal	22
Dill " "	50
Fancy apples, per bu $1.25 to	1 50
" Michigan potatoes, per bu	65
Soda crackers, per lb	5
Ginger snaps "	6
Oyster crackers "	5
Jumbles "	10
Lemon snaps "	10
Iced coffee cakes "	10
Bananas, per doz 10 to	15
Choice California oranges, up from	12½

Oysters from New York and Baltimore daily. Everything in Tropical Fruits and Vegetables at Wholesale Prices.

No Good.

Mrs. Will J. Chalmers, daughter of the late Allan Pinkerton, and herself a notable figure in Chicago, in West Side society at least, has lately added to her retinue of domestics a well trained English butler, who, being a late importation, was unaware of the existence of the navel orange. The other day Mrs. Chalmers ordered a box of this fruit to be sent home. During dinner, a few intimates being present, the lady of the house, surprised that the oranges did not make their appearance, inquired of the butler what had become of them.

"Hif you please, mum," said the butler, "I 'ad to send 'em back. Hevery one of those oranges 'ad 'oles in 'em."—Argonaut.

Misapprehension.

"But," insisted the pilgrim, "I am a poor man. I was informed that you rob only the rich."

The brigand pressed his hand to his brow with a bewildered air.

"Oh, I know," he suddenly exclaimed, "how that impression must have got abroad. I used to be a florist."

After which he went through the wayfarer, assuring him the while that his mistake was quite natural and he didn't mind it a bit.—Detroit Tribune.

His Loss.

The doors of the dime museum were just about to open for the afternoon performance.

"I don't suppose you know that our poor manager has met with a heavy loss?" remarked the wild man from Borneo.

"No. Has he?" sympathetically chorused all the other freaks.

"Yep," was the reply. "The female giant has eloped with that fat boy. Loss couldn't be heavier."

And the joke made the india rubber man so tired he went over in the corner and stretched himself.—Buffalo Courier.

His Request.

This is the way a Georgia darky handled the queen's English recently: "I doan' in ginerly buy on credit, but at dis particular conjunction I would like to git a little resistence on 30 days' return."—Exchange.

A Tenant For Life.

"Have you boarded long at this house?" inquired the new boarder of the sour, dejected man sitting next to him.

"About ten years."

"I don't see how you can stand it. Why haven't you left long ago?"

"No other place to go," said the other dismally. "The landlady's my wife."—Figaro.

FARMERS IN SESSION.

Three Hundred Farmers Assembled at Union Grove.

To Attend the Racine County Farmer's Institute.

A Number of Interesting Papers Read —Gala Day Appearance of the Town— Music by the Quartette.

Special Dispatch to the Journal:

Union Grove, Wis. Feb. 14.—For the past few weeks the residents of the village of Union Grove have been making arrangements for the Racine County Farmers' institute which convened at that place this morning. The weather could not have been more favorable, but the blocked roads which have been the worst in many years, were hard to travel. Flags were flying from the principal buildings in the town and things presented a gala day appearance.

When the institute opened at the Myer's opera house at 10 o'clock, fully 300 farmers were present and they came from every section of the country.

Previous to the opening 300 books were distributed free of charge.

In the absence of President C. P. Goodrich the meeting was called to order by H. A. Briggs and the programme was proceeded with.

The first paper read was on "Hogs," by R. E. Roberts, of Mt. Pleasant. His paper called forth much discussion on the manner of keeping swine and the views were instructive.

H. A. Briggs followed with a talk on manure and a general discussion ensued.

One of the best papers and the last one of the morning session was by Prof. Geo. E. Morro of Champaign, Ills., on "The Rotation of Crops." It created more than passing interest, and was attentively listened to by the large audience.

This closed the morning session.

When the afternoon sessioon opened at 1:30 President Goodrich had arrived and presided.

R. J. Coe opened with a talk on "Fruit," offering valuable suggestion. John Rhodes followed him with a paper on "How to Keep Rats on a Farm."

President Goodrich gave an interesting talk on "cows."

A quartette composed of Mrs. Blakey of Union Grove, Mrs. Stiles and C. E. Buell of Burlington, and E. E. Gittings of Mt. Pleasant, rendered a number of fine selections.

Special Dispatch to the Journal:

Union Grove, Feb. 15.—Last evening's session of the Racine County Farmer's institute opened at 7 o'clock and 600 people were present. John Blakey presided and the glee club opened the programme. Miss Retta Williams read a paper, on "The Girl on the Farm," and N. D Cunningham of Kansasville, followed with a paper, "The Boy on the Farm." The came a song by little Gracie Wilson and a medley by W. W. Storms of the Union Grove high school, and he also gave Mark Twain's experience as a farmer. C. T. Gooderich closed the evening session with a "Talk on Agricultural Education."

This morning session was opened by President Goodorich and three interesting papers were read. John Rhodes, on "Let us all Take a Drink." President Goodrich on "Clover and Grasses," and the third was on "The Horse," by H. A. Briggs.

This afternoon there was a milk test conducted by President Gooderich, assisted by H. A. Briggs and Mr. Briggs read a paper on the "Corn Crop." T. W. Harding closed the institute with an interesting paper on "Sheep Husbandry."

It may be of interest to know that C. E. Buell, who was one of the quartette at the institute, was proprietor of the hardware store that burned at Burlington.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Sieb Surprised by Fifty Friends Last Evening.

Yesterday was the tenth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Sieb, of No. 1532 North Erie street. They are among the most prominent and popular married couples on the north side and fifty of their intimate friends planned a surprise and carried it out last evening. They took the house by storm, but Mr. and Mrs. Sieb were equal to the occasion and entertained the guests in royal style. During the evening Mr. Henry Schroll, in behalf of the friends there assembled, presented Mr. and Mrs. Sieb with a dining room table. Mr. Sieb responded in a happy manner. Miss Emma Stoffel, a sister of Mrs. Sieb, in a very pretty speech, presented Mr. and Mrs. Sieb with two beautiful boquets of roses. A pleasant evening was enjoyed by the entire company and choice refreshments were served. All departed wishing Mr. and Mrs. Sieb many happy returns of the day.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

Made Upon a Servant Girl by an Unknown Ruffian.

About 6 o'clock last evening a servant girl employed in the family of a Fourth ward gentleman, alighted from a Douglas avenue street car at the corner of Douglas avenue and St. Patrick streets and started toward her home. A ruffian sprang from the roadside and made a brutal assault upon her, tearing down her hair and disarranging her clothing and endeavored to choke her. The young lady screamed and her cries were heard by the gentleman, who ran out and saw her assailant running away. He gave chase as did others, but the brute escaped behind a brewery building and could not be found. It was a bold assault as several people were near by at the time. The lady was badly frightened and has not fully recovered from the shock. Efforts are being made to apprehend the assailant with fair prospects of success.

Run Down at Oakwood.

About 10 o'clock Thursday night the fast Kansas City beer train on the main line of the C. M. & St. Paul road struck a farmer's rig at a railroad crossing one mile north of Oakwood. The farmer was crossing the track with a heavy load, when the runners of his sleigh accidently got between the rails. He was unable to extricate them before the train bore down upon the imprisoned horses and sleigh and hurled them many feet on both sides of the track. The ruralite jumped in time to save his life. It has been learned that the farmer's name is Sonerty and that he formerly lived at Franksville. Besides having his sleigh wrecked, both horses were killed.

Mrs. E Vaughan has been elected president of the Ashland Civic federation.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The South Side Crokinole club met at home of Mr. Roy Jackson, on College Avenue, last evening. There was a programme of musical selections and in the game between the blacks and whites the blacks won. Refreshments were served during the evening.

A pleasant birthday surprise party was tendered Bertha Krug Saturday evening at her home on Villa street. A goodly number of young people were present and the evening as enjoyably spent with vocal and instrumental music and playing games.

Saturday afternoon Miss Bull of Eleventh street, entertained twelve of her lady friends at progressive whist, in honor of Miss Deinzer of Fond du Lac, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. M. Lewis of Main street for the past week.

August Stange and Rudolph Weidauer, prominent business men of Merrill, Wis., spent yesterday afternoon in the city. Both were former residents of the Belle City and have been attending a meeting of manufacturers at Milwaukee.

Class C., of the High school, enjoyed a ride to the farm of Mr. Rogers near the village of Franksville last night. They had a good time but got lost on the way back and did not reach home until 7 o'clock this morning.

Miss Cora Vanderburgon, of this city, and Mr. M. J. DeBoy, of Kenosha, were married at the home of the brides parents on Lafayette Avenue, Thursday eve, by Rev. Nickerson.

Mrs. S. A. Black, of Lafayette Avenue celebrated her 50th birth-day Thursday eve. A number of friends paid their respects to the lady and made her a very handsome present.

Dr. J. G. Meachem Jr., who was badly hurt in a run-away several weeks ago, is able to get about on crutches, which news will be pleasantly learned by his hundreds of friends.

Mr. Williams, of Berlin; Capt. Charles Davis and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis, Mrs. E. J. Morgan and Mrs. John Lloyd, of Milwaukee, attended the funeral of J. W. Thomas.

The D class of the Racine High school enjoyed a pleasant sleigh ride party last evening going to the residence of Miss Nellie Lowell's, west of Mygatt's Corners.

The A class of the Racine high school enjoyed a sleigh ride to the home of Mr. Secor in Mt. Pleasant last night and report having a pleasant time.

Paul F. Mueller, editor of the Buffalo County Republikaner, of Fountain City, Wis., is visiting editor Mueller, of the Racine Correspondent.

Adam Behresen, the young man injured while coasting, is holding his own and Dr. Sauer, the attending physician, hopes that he will recover.

Mrs. E. B. Kellogg, a popular society lady of Green Bay, spent Sunday in the city visiting her sister, Mrs. Ellinwood, of Wisconsin street.

Miss Mabel Parker and Albert Casey, a Chicago couple were united in marriage Saturday at the First M. E. parsonage by Rev. J. E. Farmer.

Mrs. Charles H. Minor and Mrs. H. J. Smith will tendor a dinner and card party at the hotel Racine on next Friday evening at 7:30 p. m.

Henry C. Harlis, yardmaster of the Chicago & Northwestern road, is rejoicing over the arrival of a bouncing baby boy at his home.

The Calumet club entertained the members of the Falcon club in royal style at their club rooms on Main street Saturday evening.

Judge and Mrs. Frank M. Fish entertained the Young Married People's whist club last evening, at their Lake Avenue home.

Mrs. P. Hanson, of 1105 Fourteenth street, will make her future residence in Mt. Pleasant in the course of a week or two.

Ase Finch, who at one time was one of the best known young men in this city, is very sick and cannot live many days.

Mr. and Mrs. William Baumann, Jr., departed for New Orleans this morning to attend the Mardi Gras festivities.

A. J. Morse, of Ripon, Wis., a former old resident of Racine county, came down a day or two ago to visit his parents.

Peter Andersen, who has been lying dangerously ill at his home on Superior street, is much improved today.

Paul Denninger and Henry Weigand will take part in a concert which is to be given at Kenosha this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen gave a complimentary sleigh ride party this afternoon to twenty lady friends.

Assemblyman C. M. Hambright arrived home from Madison to spend a few days with his family.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Palmiter, Sunday, Feb. 10, a nine-pound daughter, at Lake Mills, Wis.

Ex-Sheriff Fielding came home from Madison Saturday evening and spent Sunday with his family.

J. F. Johnson arrived home yesterday from a western trip. He will depart for Texas in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Driver today departed for Chicago on a three weeks visit to their children.

Peter Stoffel, of the firm of Stoffel Bros., has returned from a weeks visit at Jefferson, Wis.

Albert C. Giesler of Milwaukee, is visiting his son, Charles L. Giesler on Erie street.

Mrs. James Cape Sr. who has been very sick with lagrippe, is reported better today.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Vance, of Ravenswood, will spend Sunday in the city.

George White, a well known farmer of Mt Pleasant, is very sick at his home.

John S. Hart will leave for California this evening on a business trip.

B. Hinrich and William Kranz departed to-day for a western trip.

Miss Ida L. Roberts is very sick at her home on Wisconsin street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Mohr of Hotel Mohr, a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Horace N. Weeks, a daughter.

Clarence Snyder spent Sunday with his family in this city.

John T. Lochner is in Milwaukee for a few days' visit.

Will Dickson spent Sunday with his Racine friends.

M. A. Knapp, of Chicago, was in the city yesterday.

COUNTY NEWS.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, Feb. 18, 1894.

Owing to the extravaganoe of the weather the K. S. C. club did not meet week before last, but on Wednesday eve last, twenty members answered to roll call at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. White, who entertained the guests in a royal manner.

The Rev. Mack made his entree into our burgh on Wednesday eve, bringing with him his household effects. We learn that Messrs. W. C. Cross and F. Horton managed to upset their loads slightly disarranging the contents. The services of a doctor will be required to set the table logs and to diagnosis the musical instrument for we fear it must have taken a severe cold.

Mr. Steinmuller is still pounding away 200 feet below the surface looking for water.

Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Scott will entertain the Shakespeare club on Monday evening, Feb. 18, 1895, the interest increases with each meeting and so far it has been a grand success.

TRUESDELL.

Truesdell, Feb., 18, 1895.

What did you do with your valentines?

M. Johnson of Bristol had business in this vicinity on Friday last.

A peculiar accident happened here last week, one of Supt. Crow's men of the Well's farm got dumped into a snow drift while out riding and the horse took a bee line for Somers running the whole distance on the railroad track, covering the 5 miles in a few minutes, the cutter was totally ruined.

Supt. P. C. Torrey of the Stephenson farm has gone to Maine, having been called there by the sickness of his aged mother.

The United States Express Co. has again resumed the shipment of fish in large quantities from this place.

J. Alsted received several carloads of feed and flour during the past week.

About 1,000 good cedar posts are waiting a buyer, these posts will almost be given away. Apply to agent at the office of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. for particulars.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Smith entertained relatives from Caledonia and Racine the past week.

Miss Lizzie Umland is visiting with relatives in Kenosha.

Mr. Miner Carey will occupy the Brand house after the first of March which will then be vacated by S. Bohanon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beland and children are visiting with relatives at Thompsonville.

Mr. E. Nicols of Racine spent a few days with relatives at this place during the past week.

M H Wynhoff and son Jose, who visited with friends here a few days, returned on Thursday.

J. Downey and Frank Meinzer have been kept quite busy lately keeping the wires of the Long Distance company between Chicago and Milwaukee in time.

To be in line in this vicinity nowadays a person must either have a raffle or a shooting match for turkeys about twice a month.

Our enterprising miller, J. Alsted, had slight damages done to his mill on Wednesday by a piece of iron coming in contact with the grinders, due to carelessness of one of his employes. Mr. Alsted says nails and even jack knives are plenti ful in grain brought in by farmers, but he draws the line when it comes to grinding chunks of iron.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Feb. 18.

Miss Jeanette Murdoch, Miss Hawkins and Albert Murdoch of Brighton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Murdock last week.

Frank Brasie of Kenosha, is stopping with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fell of Woodworth, were visitors in Bristol last week.

Leslie Holbrook of South Bristol, had business here last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Bacon gave a very enjoyable card social last Tuesday evening.

The dramatic entertainment given by the teacher and scholars of this district was generally voted to be one of the best things of the season.

Mrs. Eli Bloss of Salem, was the guest of Mrs. D. Barnum and other friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. V. Richards gave a dinner party to a few friends last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva Paddock of Salem, and Mrs. Soules of Sioux Falls, visited Mrs. E. Van Wie last week.

Wm. Shavy, having rented the Watkins' farm, is moving his goods thereon.

Walker Curtis of Salem, is delivering manure from Trevor for Chas. Whitcher at $1 per load.

A Farmers' Institute will be held here on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 21 and 22.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE.

Pleasant Prairie, Feb. 18.

Fred Gilbert of Kenosha, is at home visiting this week.

Wilford Bush of Franksville, was home for a short visit on Tuesday the 12th.

O. O. Fox has made extensive interior repairs on Woodman hall the past week.

Miss Edna Yates is confined to the house with an attack of la grippe.

Several of our people attended the revival meetings during the past week at Wesley chapel, conducted by Mr. Bird of Darlington, Wis.

Miss May Barber of Kenosha, spent Saturday as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Webb of Antioch, Ills., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Monzo Webb on Tuesday the 12th.

The Modern Woodmen of Prairie camp, 1291, gave their third annual mask ball at Woodman hall Friday evening. There were about thirty masked couples on the floor and several spectators. Williams & Mutter's band furnished the music, and dancing was kept up until way in the morning. Quite a few from Bristol and Salem were present and report having a splendid time.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Feb. 18.

Entertainment has been the order of the day for the past week in our little village. Monday evening the joint debate between Burlington and Union Grove was held at our high school, the Union Grove society coming out ahead. On Tuesday evening at the M. E. church a donation was given for the benefit of their pastor, Rev. E. J. Symons, which amounted to $110. On Wednesday evening quite a number of our young folks attended the Dover literary, and all praise the programme rendered by the Dover society. Thursday and Thursday evening and also Friday we were royally entertained by the Farmers' institute. Everyone who attended the evening session on Thursday was more than repaid for the trouble, as the local committee had as fine a programme as was ever given on a like occasion. The music, furnished by the Select Glee club, was of the finest order, also the declaiming, solo singing and papers furnished by other local talent, was highly appreciated. Many attended from a distance, and all speak in the highest praise of the Union Grove Farmers' institutes.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Burgess and M. O. Myrick of Bristol, were calling on Union Grove friends Friday.

Joseph Wadsworth of Algona, Ia., is visiting with his parents in this village.

Mrs. S. Tomlinson of Burlington, visited Union Grove friends last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Mager returned to their home in Milwaukee Wednesday evening.

A. B. Hayes left for New Orleans this morning. He will be absent six weeks.

Harve Dixon has vacated the Sumpter house and now occupies the wies' house.

R. W. Chambers of Madison university, spent Sunday in this village.

Mrs. H. W. Wright and children of Merrill, Wis., were guests at the residence of E. Buchan Sunday.

Miss Brodie Malcum of Kenosha, is a guest of Miss S lla Moe.

W. J. Callender and wife Sundayed with Burlington friends.

The funeral of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Hallie Anderson of St. Paul, was held from the First Congregational church in this village on Wednesday.

Mrs. John Dixon and sister, Mrs. R. Birdsall of Racine, attended the funeral of Hulbert Anderson Wednesday.

J. J. Myrick is not expected to live through the day.

Hallie Anderson returned to his home in St. Paul Saturday evening. Mrs. Anderson will remain for some time with her mother and sisters in this village.

Mrs. J. Dixon returned to Racine Friday evening after enjoying three days' visit with Union Grove friends.

A. P. Colby and wife and Wm. Morgan Jr., and wife attended the wedding of Miss Effie Colby of Burlington, on Thursday evening.

Robert Dixon of Silver Lake, was in this village on Thursday.

P. Myers, P. Hansman and T. G. Buchan Sundayed with their families in this village.

C. H. Derr and C. Anderson called on Burlington friends Saturday.

SOMERS.

Somers, Feb. 18.

Miss Maud Gibbon closed her school in District No. 7 on Friday afternoon.

Christian Heidersdorf is expected home from Chicago this week.

Our butchers are shipping calves to Chicago daily.

Wm. Heidersdorf took a trip to Chicago on Friday last.

Manufacturers of agricultural implements are sending their men through the country, our agents at this place being visited last week.

There are some dangerous places on our highways, especially where teams meet and are obliged to turn out. The ditches being full of snow of course a horse will go nearly out of sight. A good idea would be to have a switching off place occasionally.

Anton Nelson has returned from a trip to Iowa.

On Friday evening, Feb. 22, the Presbyterian society will give a concert and literary entertainment at the church. The concert will be conducted by Prof. J. G. Mitchell, who has spared no pains to make it a great success. Prof. Tonso and Mrs. Owen (nee Spencer) will take an important part in the musical portion of the programme and the Somers band will render some of their fine selections. All are invited to be present.

One day last week the residents of our village were greatly surprised to see a runaway horse come up the railroad track from the south. It appears that four miles south of here, the horse which was attached to a cutter ran away from its driver and started up the railroad track. Judging from his condition when he reached here he had lost no time in coming up. Meeting a passenger train on the way he managed to pass without a collision. The cutter was left somewhere down the road and the man soon arrived, purchased a new one from one of our dealers and returned home.

The Presbyterian society will hold prayer meetings every evening next week at the church. Rev. C. S. Nickerson of Racine, and L. E. Osgood of Union Grove, will be present to assist Rev. Geo. Rea, pastor of the church. Everybody is invited to be present.

BURLINGTON.

Burlington, Feb. 18.

Phil Lewis is in the Cream City this week.

Mutter Bros. will build a new hotel where the old Central house now stands. Work will commence as soon as weather permits.

The Butchers and Horse Traders' association of Bristol was represented in our village by C. H Whitcher. Come again, Charlie, when Phil is home.

Newbury Sheffler & Co. have been giving some fine entertainments this week.

Ollie McDonald spent a week in Chicago in the interest of the canning factory.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Feb. 18.

Several of our village people went to Burlington Sunday to view the ruins of the recent fire at that place.

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Nowell gave a very pleasant tea party to a few of their friends on last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hog of Chicago, were guests of Dr. G. E. Nowell over Sunday.

Mrs. A. S. Titus entertained a few of her friends last Thursday afternoon.

Miss Maggie Duthie of Emerald Grove, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Thomas of Ives Grove, are expected to visit relatives in Waterford in the near future.

Mrs. G. E. Newell was tendered a pleasant surprise on last Saturday evening by her neighbors and friends. The evening was pleasantly spent in music and games, after which a bountiful luncheon was served. All spent a most enjoyable evening.

Miss Olene Newell came up from Chicago to help celebrate her mothers' birthday.

Prof. Axtell occupied the pulpit in the Congregational church yesterday owing to the absence of Rev. Porter, who was called out of town by the illness and death of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler of Kenosha, attended church here yesterday, the guest of Miss Marsh at the academy.

The missionary committee of the Y. P. S. C. E., who have charge of the articles which are contributed to the aid of the needy people of Nebraska, request such to be left at the postoffice.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Feb. 18.

Mr. Jackley spent part of the past week in Milwaukee.

The Ladies' Aid society will meet in the town hall on Thursday afternoon. A good attendance is requested, as much work is to be done to prepare for the sale on Thursday evening, Feb. 28, to which all are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Sleight of Burlington, spent Sunday in our village.

Mr. Titus and family were guests at the Cady residence yesterday.

The many friends of Miss Marie Stahl gave her a pleasant surprise at the home of Mrs. Fonk Friday night. All report having spent a very enjoyable evening.

A sleigh load of Union Grovelites attended services at the Paris Corners M. E church Sunday afternoon.

Chas. Crane had business in the Park City Saturday.

Miss Norris spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gunter and family.

Miss Margaret Williams visited with Burlington friends several days last week

PARIS.

Paris, Feb. 18.

R. Jones took in the sights of the Belle City Tuesday.

Miss Nollie Adams of Yorkville, spent Saturday and Sunday, the guest of Minnie Price.

Mr. Owens, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to his home in Iowa Wednesday.

Miss Edna Foster of Salem, Sundayed in Paris.

Miss Virginia Fonk, who has been spending the past week with her sister in Brighton, returned home the first of the week.

Ed Gunter spent Monday in Racine.

John McGill was seen on our streets Saturday.

The revival meetings thus far have been well attended. They will be continued this week.

KANSASVILLE.

Kansasville, Feb. 18.

James Bennet, wife and daughter Camille left for Madison on Monday morning.

The anniversary social, held at St. Mary's hall Feb. 15, was a success, as are all their parties.

D. McKercher returned to his home at Manly Junction, Feb. 14. His brother is still on the sick list.

A number of our Kansasville boys attended the dance at Brighton last Monday evening.

IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Wis., Feb. 18.

The water supply is the principal topic of conversation among many of our farmers at the present time. Formerly nearly every one had a supply in ponds and would think nothing of driving their cows and other stock from one-quarter to one-half a mile for their daily drink. But since the farmers' institutes have been held in our county it has became a noticeable fact that the owners of stock have adopted a different system not only of feeding but also of watering. The majority of farmers have either bored or drilled wells to furnish their supply for all stock, and even when the cost has amounted even to or even exceeded $100 most men are satisfied with the investment. During the past year about a score of such wells have been sunk in our neighborhood, and the majority have found water at less than 100 feet. The wells have been sunk in most instances by Mr. Skewer, our local authority on good water. No one in our vicinity had to go to the trouble or expense that J. W. Crane of Dover, had to. He has tried for several years to obtain a sufficient flow to supply his needs and finally with the assistance of Mr. Sheldon of Raymond, they have succeeded in getting an abundant amount out of the rock at a depth of 251 feet 6 inches. Mr. Crane is so pleased over his success that he wants all his friends who read the Journal to rejoice with him.

The entertainment that had been set for the evening of Feb. 22 has been postponed until the evening of March 1.

J. F. Green, in company with three or four friends, will take a trip through the southern states, starting from Western Union Junction today.

Milwaukee real estate agents have been in our burg again, trying to make some deal. Eph. Humphrey will doubtless make a bargain with them this week, taking city property as part payment for his farm.

WOODWORTH.

Woodworth, Wis., Feb. 18.

Mrs. R. F. Roberts spent a day in Racine last week.

Miss Anna Rompekie returned home last week, after spending a few days with her sister at Genoa Junction.

Miss Matie Chamberlin returned to her home at Chemung, Ills., last Wednesday.

C. L. Marsh made the round trip to Kenosha last Tuesday.

Henry Blackman called on Woodworth friends Friday.

J. B. Edwards resumed his position as teacher in District No. 5 Monday.

George Fell is spending a few weeks with his grandparents at Chemung, Ills.

HOW WE WALK.

The Muscles Used and the Mechanical Work They Do.

From the Hospital, London:

The chief muscles concerned in walking are those in the calf and back of leg, which by pulling up the heel, also pull up the bones of the foot connected with it, and then the whole body, the weight of which is passed on through the bones of the leg. When walking the trunk is thrown forward so that it would fall down prostrate were not the right foot planted in time to support it. The calf muscles are helped in this action by those on the front of the trunk and legs, which contract and pull the body forward, and the trunk slanting forward when the heel is raised by the calf muscles, the whole body will be raised and pushed forward and upward. This advancement of each leg is effected partly by muscular action, the muscles used being (first) those on the front of the thigh, bending it forward on the pelvis; (second) the hamstring muscles, which slightly bend the leg on the thigh; (third) the muscles on the front of the leg, which raise the front of the foot and toes, preventing the latter, in swinging forward, from hitching in the ground. When one foot has reached the ground the action of the other has not ceased.

There is another point in walking. The body is constantly supported and balanced on each leg alternately and, therefore, on only one at once. Hence there must be some means for throwing the centre of gravity over the line of support formed by the bones of each leg as it supports the weight of the body. This is done in various ways, and hence the differences in the walk of different people. There may be slight rotation at the hip joint, bringing the center of gravity of the body over the foot of this side. This "rocking" motion of the trunk and thigh is accompanied by a movement of the whole trunk and leg over the foot planted on the ground and is accompanied by a compensating outward movement at the hip. The body rises and swings alternately over one or the other leg and the curvature of the spinal bones is altered with the varying position of the weight.

Though pure and simple, and so mild,
It might be used by any child.
Yet SOZODONT is so swift and sure
That mouth and teeth with wondrous speed
From tartar and from taint are freed
Till they become sweet, white, and pure.

Mardi Gras Rates.

On account of the Mardi Gras celebrations the Northwestern line will sell excursion tickets to Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., at exceedingly low rates for the round trip; tickets on sale Feb. 18 to 24th inclusive, good for return passage until March 20, 1895, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern railway.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

NOTICE OF JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Office of County Clerk
Racine, Racine County, Wisconsin,
February 18th, A. D., 1895.

To the electors of Racine county, Wis., pursuant to the following official notice received from the secretary of state to me directed; I, John Dixon, county clerk of the county of Racine, in the state of Wisconsin, have caused the same to be published in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in the county of Racine in said state as by law directed and in accordance therewith.

Notice is hereby given that a judicial election will be held in the several towns, wards, villages, and election districts of the county of Racine on the first Tuesday of April, A. D., 1895, being the second day of said month. The following officers are to be elected to wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court for the full term commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1896, in place of Honorable John B. Winslow, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1896.

A Circuit Judge for the First Judicial Circuit, consisting of the counties of Walworth, Racine and Kenosha, in the place of the Honorable Frank M. Fish, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D., 1896.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law. Given under my hand and the seal of the county of Racine, state of Wisconsin, at the office of the county clerk in said county on the 18th day of February 3, A. D., 1895.

John Dixon,
County Clerk.
(Seal.)

NOTICE OF JUDICIAL ELECTION.

State of Wisconsin, } ss
Department of state.

Notice is hereby given; That at a Judicial election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the 1st Tuesday of April, A. D., 1895, being the second day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, towit:

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Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made according with law.

Given under my hands and official seal, in the city of Madison this 4th day of February, A. D., 1896.

Henry Casson,
Secretary of State.
[Seal]

To the county clerk of Racine county.

THE LATE J. W. THOMAS.

Funeral Held Friday—Remarks of Pastors —History of His Life.

The funeral of the late John W. Thomas took place last Friday from his home in Caledonia, and was largely attended by neighbors and friends from the city, and also from Berlin and Milwaukee. The Revs. Thos. Evans and Robert T. Roberts officiated, the first in Welsh and the second in the English language. Mr. Evans made impressive remarks on the certainty of death and imperative duty for all to be prepared for it. Mr. Roberts spoke feelingly and eloquently on the problems of life and death, and of Mr. Thomas as an esteemed citizen, a kind neighbor, and a loving husband and father, and as he had visited the deceased several times in his illness he had every reason to believe that he had committed his soul to the Savior of sinners. He recommended the living to be obedient to God, as their highest duty. A number of singers from the Welsh Presbyterian church under the leadership of John H. Jones sang their selection, with much feeling and tenderness. The coffin was of light color oak, and the florals were numerous and elegant. Mr. Thomas was born at Minygoedan, Parish of Llanaelhaiarn not far from the ancient town of Carnarvon, North Wales. He emigrated to the United States in 1849, and came to Racine county where he worked for several years. He also was in the employ of Daniel Slauson in the pineries several seasons. In 1855 he went to California and stayed there from one to twelve years. He endured much exposure and hardship there, and thereby his health was greatly affected, and he suffered the remainder of his life in consequence, although his venture in California in a financial point was a success. He returned to his native land and abided there about two years, and meanwhile he married Miss Margaret Owen, a daughter of Captian and Mrs. Owen, Tynolo, Clynnog, near his old home. After their marriage they came to America, and after traveling considerable in viewing the country, they finally concluded to settle down in this country, and bought the farm where they have lived nearly thirty years. Last summer Mr. Thomas built one of the handsomest farm houses in the county but he did not long enjoy it, as he died very suddenly from paralysis of the heart, on the 12th inst., in his sixty-ninth year He had been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years, and made every effort to get rid of it, visiting the Hot Springs in Arkansas, and the old country, but he only derived temporary relief. For many months he had suffered from lung trouble and other ailments. He bore his great suffering with patience and resignation. He will be greatly missed by his family and friends. He is survived by his wife, three sons and to daughters.

Her Motto "Fiat Lux."

The will of Mrs. Charles Lux of San Francisco, which has just been admitted to probate, sets aside nearly $3,000,000 for a manual training school.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

A. M. WILSON.
Dealer in DRY GOODS & GROCERIES. Tea Specialty. Give us a call.
Yorkville, - - Wis

(First publication January 2nd, A. D., 1895.)

CIRCUIT COURT—RACINE COUNTY—DENNIS Long and Emma Long his wife, plaintiffs, vs., Mary C. Long, W. J. Simpson and —— Simpson, his wife whose given name is unknown to plaintiffs, John G. Long and Willa Long, defendants.

The state of Wisconsin:—To the said defendants and each of them.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

Hand & Flett, Plaintiff's atty's.
Postoffice address Racine, Racine county, Wis.

Mrs. O. R. Jaquish
Ithaca, Wisconsin.

Extreme Agony

With Rheumatism—Joints in Arms and Limbs Affected

Blood Purified and Pains Driven Out by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "I can say with all my heart 'Praise God for Hood's Sarsaparilla.' Three years ago rheumatism terribly affected my hands and feet, mostly in the joints. They became inflamed and swollen. The family physician treated me and for a time I thought I was free from my trouble, but shortly it returned with renewed energy. My heart was affected so that my breathing was suffocating during the attacks of

Extreme Agony.

I would be apparently well on going to bed but in an hour I would be awakened by shooting pains in the joints, and could not move without increased pain. Anything applied did not give relief until the doctor recommended blistering, which, though severe treatment, lessened the pain. During all my trouble I had thought seriously of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Finally I began with the medicine and I simply say that

I am Well

and thankful for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I believe that if anyone troubled with rheumatism or anything caused by bad blood would take a course with Hood's Sarsaparilla and take it in earnest that they will get well and be happy. I have taken eleven bottles and also Hood's Vegetable Pills and can now work all day and do not have any rheumatic pains." MRS. O. R. JAQUISH, Ithaca, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

—THE—
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CAPITAL $225,000.
Designated Depository of the City of Racine.
Depository of Racine County.
One of the Depositories of the State of Wisconsin.
O. R. JOHNSON, President.
F. K. BULL, President pro tem.
H. E. SMEEDING, Vice Presiden
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

Bed Wetting Cured!
MOTHERS!
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Inclose $1.00 For Medicine, or a 2c Stamp For Particulars . . . .
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An Unparalleled Opportunity to Save Money in
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Now being disposed of. Goods must be sold. Come early while the stock is complete . . . . .
C. M. Dietrich, Assignee,
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